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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower reViews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Business Co-operation Eyes Toward Peace

¶ Politically there has been a deal of readjusting this week in Europe, but the readjusting has apparently left the balance of power practically undisturbed. The United States has largely concerned itself with an incipient business recession and a somewhat hazy concern over its lack of a foreign policy, with Cordell Hull striving valiantly to impress his ideal of peace through peaceful trade, and the Navy Department phlegmatically moving the checkers of strategy in positions which favor a double jump in co-operation with Britain. The Far Eastern conflict goes on apace, and as it progresses it apparently finds its economic limbs tiring and its political gaze growing bleared.

But in and out through all these and other concerns of the busy week there may be traced a golden thread of hope. Men are less fearful of a world conflagration; people are more expectant of a rule of reason; the indestructible qualities of right and justice shine through; evidence appears that awakening thought is weighing values and turning toward reason, even while wars and rumors of wars and social earthquakes in divers places stir up a worldly dust to murk the view.

* * *

Business and Government

¶ Both Government and Business have been placarding their favorite walls this week, both sides using the same argument: Government should co-operate with business, business should co-operate with government. But they don't mean the same thing. The story begins with Lammot du Pont's reply to attacks of Secretary Ickes and Assistant Attorney-General Jackson on "big business." It concludes with the meeting of President Roosevelt and a group of six individuals interested in attaining a general understanding on tax, housing, utility and monetary policies.

Attend: Mr. du Pont Monday spoke for "Big Business" before the Senate Committee on Unemployment. Here are the "requirements" he proposed for restoring prosperity: Removal of uncertainty caused by government activity; repeal of capital gains tax; repeal of undistributed profits tax; peace with labor; co-operation by government with business to restore an atmosphere of confidence in private industry.

Tuesday, after the du Pont points had time to percolate, five representatives of "Big Business" were invited to a fireside chat at the Executive Mansion. Wednesday, 50 more, perhaps a degree less prominent, were invited to a discussion on co-operative efforts on Jan. 19. The first conference ended well, with Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors remarking: "All of us agree that we have a better understanding of each other's problems, out of which we are sure will come closer co-operation." On Friday, there met with the President another group, representing finance, labor, brain trust, economics.

Before their arrival Mr. Roosevelt confessed to the press that he hoped to make the four-inch tail cease wagging the 96-inch dog in the utilities industry, but that toward "good" business he had nothing but the most benevolent intentions. All of which, tossed in the pot, simmered, flavored, served, means that the Administration sees no reason why the aims of government and of business may not be co-ordinated, reconciled, made to work for the common weal; and that's not a bad week's achievement even though no one agreed to anything.

President expresses unqualified opposition to holding companies: Financial Page.

* * *

The Congressional Hopper

¶ The climax of interest came at the beginning, rather than at the end of the week's story, when the House, by a margin of 21 votes, blocked the Ludlow war referendum amendment. The vote sustained the President's opposition, reaffirmed the people's confidence in tradition, gave notice to aggressive nations, by implication at least, that America's ideas of isolation had not as yet reached the ostrich stage. Following this denouement, what happened in Congress on subsequent days seemed anticlimactic. Henry Wallace tells a Senate committee that rural relief needs were climbing and the Government was unable to follow with a financial rope. Charles P. Taft recommends to Congress a federal-state fund-matching relief program. But the anti-lynching bill continued to hold up business in the Senate as southern filibusters refused to budge. All in all it was not a very productive week in Washington; although in the background a foreign policy seems shaping, in the foreground a government-business rapprochement seems approaching.

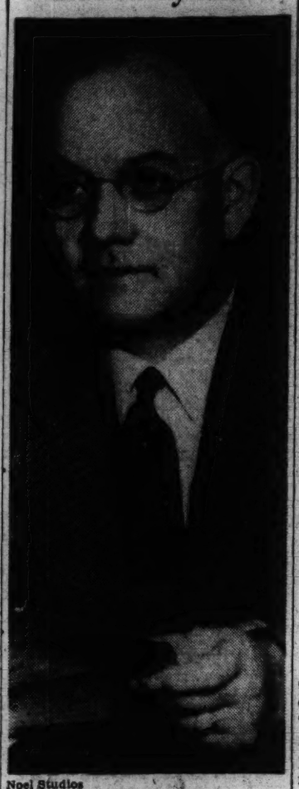
* * *

War in the Far East

¶ What is Japan's "unshakable policy" toward China? The question came up Monday, when an Imperial conference met at Tokyo to work out such a policy. It re-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Elected by Mail



Noel Studios

John A. Sexson

Superintendent of Schools, Pasadena, Calif., New President of American Association of School Administrators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—John A. Sexson, educator, president of the California State Teachers Association and superintendent of schools at Pasadena, Calif., was elected to the presidency of the American Association of School Administrators yesterday, it was announced at the Association's headquarters here. Balloting was conducted by mail.

Thrifty Spending Put in Operation By Club Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Educating women to buy within their income will at best be a slow business, officials of the General Federation of Women's Clubs indicated today as they moved to put their "wise spending" campaign into operation.

Appointment of committees will be the first step in the move to mobilize the woman power of the country behind the Federation's drive for "patriotic, economic stabilization," but it may be many weeks before the message gets back to the Minerva Club in Middletown, U. S. A., for instance.

Club leaders, assembled here for their annual board meeting, will take news of this important move which has received the commendation of President Roosevelt back to their own states and in turn, state federations will pass the word along to local clubs which may not be meeting again for another month.

Incorporation: Unions Find It Slight Benefit

Groups See Neither Gain Nor Loss in Voluntary Legal Action

Bar Compulsion

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 15—Award of $117,000 in strike damages against the Progressive Miners of America Union here raised again the question of whether a union membership can be made "responsible" for injuries when it has not been incorporated as a legal entity. The union will carry the case to the Supreme Court which in the famous Danbury Hatters case once before assessed damages against a union membership, which was not incorporated.

By Fred W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—Incorporation of a handful of labor unions is disclosed in a limited survey made by The Christian Science Monitor, a finding contrary to the common impression, in and out of the labor movement, that no trade unions are incorporated.

Experience of these unions with incorporation is particularly significant today because of the increasing pressure of business interests for incorporation as a measure of regulation of labor by the State.

None of the unions officially reporting incorporation say it has produced any handicaps. On the other hand, some unionists declare incorporation is a positive advantage to a labor organization.

Voluntary Action

In every instance it is voluntary incorporation that is spoken of, whereby a trade union may incorporate or not as it chooses. Compulsory incorporation, such as might be required by state or federal law, is quite a different thing.

The labor movement seems unanimously opposed to incorporation enforced by statute on all labor unions.

The majority of organized labor is undoubtedly against even voluntary incorporation. But that seems in good part a reaction against employer enthusiasm for incorporation. To the extent that organized employers have agitated for incorporation, organized labor has veered away from it.

So far as mere incorporation goes, both of these positions appear exaggerated.

Checks which voluntary incorporation might put on labor unions have been overdrawn, according to some legal authorities in the labor movement. With this appraisal, however, many labor leaders disagree.

Most Useful Test

Perhaps the most useful test in this debate is the word of officials of incorporated unions as to how incorporation actually has worked.

How small is the knowledge, even in the labor world, that there is any such practical test may be observed from the following letters from the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Japan to Sever China Relations?

But War Declaration Not Contemplated at Present Time

To Push Warfare

By William Henry Chamberlain

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 15—Formal severance of diplomatic relations between Japan and China—a step which might or might not be followed by an actual declaration of war—appears as a probable development in the near future, as the contours of Japan's so-called "immutable policy" toward China emerge.

After a week of secret conferences, including the Imperial Conference before the Emperor himself, numerous contradictory rumors have arisen. This correspondent is reliably informed, however, that the Imperial Conference of last Tuesday did not discuss a declaration of war against China.

The Japanese Cabinet, however, in conference with army and naval officials, decided that the conflict with China must continue to its "ultimate objective." Some 24 retired generals have endorsed this decision.

Endorsing Group

[The Associated Press reports that the endorsing group includes former Premier Senjuro Hayashi. It also includes ex-war ministers and noted generals, who in the past had directed Japan's military policy, Governor General Jiro Inami of Korea, and former Privy Councillor Misao Kawai, also were among the 24. Kazunari Ugaki, former war minister; Shigeru Honjo, decorated for billiant serv-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

John M. Allison

American Consul at Nanking, Who Protested Japanese Interference With United States Property Rights

Increased Military Pressure on Chinese Front Seen in Prospect

Diplomatic Action

Stiffening of military and diplomatic measures on the many-faceted fronts of the Far Eastern conflict marked a week climaxed with the possibility that Japan might sever diplomatic relations with China.

Although it now is known that no declaration of war was actually considered at the recent Imperial Conference in Tokyo, the prospect of severing diplomatic ties is disclosed as a possible next move by Japan.

Meanwhile it is indicated that tenuous peace proposals—advanced to the Chinese through the mediation of German ambassadors have been such that China declines acceptance.

Thus convinced that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is serious in his announced determination to resist the Japanese to the "bitter end," a conference of military leaders in Tokyo discusses policy, and pledges Japan to carry out its "ultimate objectives" on the continent.

As if in confirmation of the extreme measures the Chinese intend to pursue, come unconfirmed reports that General Chiang has ordered the execution of General Han Fu-chu, Chinese commander in the Shantung area, whose troops fell back before the Japanese march into one of the richest agricultural areas in China.

Nation's Republican Women Gathered for Hoover Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan 15—A chain of luncheon meetings from New York to San Francisco in observance of the seventeenth anniversary of the Women's National Republican Club was chosen by Herbert Hoover today as the nation-wide forum for an enunciation of an eight-point program to keep the United States out of war and "the banner of international morals aloft."

His subject was "American Policies for Peace," and his audience the largest aggregation of members that the club has ever assembled, with 2500 of its 4000 membership converged upon New York City for the chief luncheon at the Hotel Astor.

Mr. Hoover's address came to New York over a national radio network and following his speech, the women heard Mrs. Ruth Hanna Simms, one-time representative from Illinois; George E. Sokolsky, publicist, and Mrs. Henry R. Caraway, president of the club. A group of California members of the club were the "substitute hostesses" to Mr. Hoover in San Francisco.

Wide Representation

At the New York City luncheon 60 cities and towns of the Empire State were represented outside of greater New York and 119 cities and towns in 17 other states.

The luncheon took on special significance from the principal speaker and also from the fact that it had the sponsorship of the wives of four former Presidents—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Sr., Mrs. William Howard Taft, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

Mrs. Simms made the trip from her home in New Mexico to address the luncheon here, and, like Mrs. Caraway, stressed the importance of the women of the party in furthering Republican policy in the nation, with Mr. Sokolsky taking for his subject "our national future."

Mrs. Caraway said the purpose of the anniversary meeting was "not to praise ourselves or to congratulate each other, but to bear witness to our convictions."

"We welcome this splendid demonstration which is being made of our faith in the principles which created this representative republic of indestructible states under a written constitution," she continued. "We rejoice that this faith burns with an undiminished glow.

Fears of Founders

"We know that our government was founded by men who had two deeply rooted fears—on the one hands, the fear of autocratic rule under a king or a dictator; on the other hand, the fear of the rule of the mob which they recognized as an equally absolute tyranny. . . .

"Today we hear rulers proclaiming that the most successful propaganda is the 'stupendous lie,' so long as it teaches man to hate. Men are hailed as super-politicians and leaders who are proficient in pouring hate into men's minds; they excel in the arts of distracting public attention to fantastic pronouncements and performances which catch the unstable imagination of the multitude. They are men who, by the seductive arts of the demagogue beguile the people and weaken their power to reason."

"The people of this war-torn, crucified, bewildered world must realize that their only hope is to raise truth from the death-blows which are being dealt. Unless we do this, truth may become an academic phrase. It can become significant and vital only by being lived."

The roster of New York City tableholders was one distinguished in republican national affairs, including Mme. Cantacuzene of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William Starr Myers, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Mis. James R. Sheffield, Mrs. Clarence M. Woolley, Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, Mrs. William Pedrick Jr., Mrs. Charles Derham, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Miss Natalie F. Couch and Mrs. T. Channing Moore.

Proposed Return Of Postal Spoils System Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Friends of civil service reform have chosen a time when one of the biggest raids on the merit system is under way in Congress to give national attention to the fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Civil Service Commission.

The McKellar bill is now pending before the Senate restoring 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters to the old spoils system from their position under civil service where they were placed in 1936 by presidential order. While this attempted raid is under way a counterthrust is planned here for next week. A big gathering of friends of civil service will be held at which the Post Office Department situation as well as the question of civil service in all its manifold branches will be taken up.

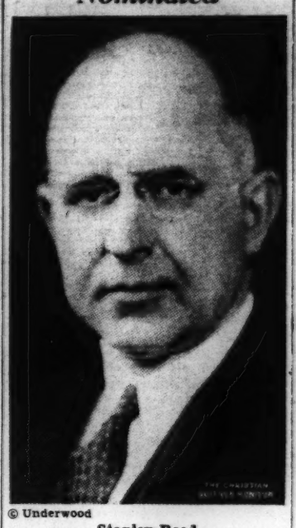
La Guardia to Talk

On Monday, civil service problems will be discussed over a national radio network at 10:30 p. m. by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, chairman of the House Civil Service Committee. Mr. Ramspeck was chosen both because of his committee chairmanship and because of his authorship of the Ramspeck bill, which passed the House last session, to put the 14,000 postmasters permanently under civil service. It is to defeat this bill that the McKellar bill has been introduced in the Senate. The big fight of the session over the merit system will come in the showdown clash between these two measures.

On Tuesday, the National Civil Service Reform League, which has recently established a branch in the capital in view of the growing emer-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Nominated



© Underwood

Stanley Reed

Solicitor General of the United States, Named to Supreme Court

Plan Is Proposed Seeking to Block Contested Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Means by which the taxpayer may obtain an official statement in advance as to his prospective tax liability in a particular transaction were recommended to the House Ways and Means Committee today by Roswell Magill, Under Secretary of the Treasury, who opened the hearings on the new revenue act of 1938, made available yesterday.

Such a provision, he said, is included in the Revenue Act for the first time, providing a plan for "declaratory rulings in tax cases where the taxpayer requests an advance opinion." If the taxpayer accepts the ruling and concludes the transaction on the strength of it, Mr. Magill added "both the taxpayer and the commissioner of internal revenue will be barred from contesting the tax liability as theretofore determined."

Mr. Magill, a persuasive, academic figure, opened the Government's case today for the new tax bill, most important provision in which is the exemption from the undistributed profits tax on 90 per cent of the country's smaller corporations with incomes of under $25,000. Because of unsettled business conditions many proposed reforms had been postponed, he declared. He revealed also that the Glass plan of taxing "tax-exempt" securities had been abandoned as probably unconstitutional, and he repeated the request for a constitutional amendment to deal with the matter.

Helped Draft Tax Bill

Mr. Magill was the Treasury expert who helped draft the new tax bill containing a broad program of tax revision and reform and today gave it unqualified indorsement.

Chief subjects for future study, he said, should be the question of elimination of tax-exempt securities and overlapping federal and state taxes.

He declared that changes proposed by the subcommittee would relieve "serious inequalities" and facilitate treasury administration.

Taxes are so important a factor in the national economy that changes should "not be made precipitately," he said.

"Business men daily make de-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Stanley Reed Is Named To Supreme Court

Solicitor General From Kentucky to Succeed Justice Sutherland

Second Vacancy

New Justice Argued New Deal Cases Before High Tribunal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt today nominated Solicitor General Stanley Reed to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Reed will succeed Associate Justice George Sutherland, whose retirement from the high tribunal is effective Jan. 18.

The nomination is the second Mr. Roosevelt has made in his two terms.

Last fall he selected the then Alabama Democratic Senator Hugo L. Black to succeed Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter.

Mr. Reed long has been discussed as a possible appointee to the Supreme Court. His name was mentioned often in speculation over Mr. Van Devanter's successor.

Word that the nomination would be made today spread through the Capitol a few minutes before it was presented to the Senate by Maurice C. Latta, White House executive clerk.

On the Senate floor, where copies of the nomination were quickly passed among senators by pages, knots of excited conversationalists formed speedily.

Mr. Reed was born at Maysville, Ky., Dec. 31, 1884, and practiced law there after studying in Kentucky Wesleyan College. Yale, the University of Virginia, Columbia, and the Sorbonne in Paris.

As Solicitor General he has carried the burden of arguing many of the New Deal's biggest cases before the Supreme Court during the Roosevelt Administration.

He is known to have made a highly favorable impression among lawyers and even his opponents frequently have congratulated him on his arguments before the tribunal.

Mr. Reed is an eloquent speaker. He is never at a loss for words and expresses himself in a forceful manner.

Immediate reaction to his nomination by the few senators whose views could be judged by their facial expression was apparently favorable.

Mr. Reed was trained as a lawyer, studying at the University of Virginia and at Columbia University after graduating from Wesleyan College. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1910, joined a law firm, and entered national affairs for the first time as general counsel for the Federal Farm Board in 1929. He has since served as general counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation prior to becoming U. S. Solicitor General. He has served in the Kentucky Legislature for a short period of time.

Fete Inaugurates Florida-Jamaica Line of Canadians

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15 (CP)—Prominent Canadians and Americans attended a dinner aboard the steamship North Star last night to mark the opening of a new service between Miami and Kingston, Jam., by the Canadian vessel.

The North Star, of the Clarke Steamship Company, was scheduled to leave here today on the first trip, carrying the company's president, Desmond Clarke, and leading Canadian business men, bankers and journalists as passengers.

High officials of Florida and Miami were present at the dinner tonight when messages containing good wishes from Prime Minister Mackenzie King, several Dominion Cabinet Ministers, Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec and Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario were read.

Transport Minister W. D. Euler wired: "I hope the enterprise of the Canadian Shipping Company . . . will be recognized and supported by the countries which it connects, in a spirit of good-fellowship and good will."

"Your enterprise in bringing the Canadian flag to the various ports of call will do much toward developing friendly relations with Canada," said a message from C. D. Howe, Canadian Transport Minister. "Please convey to the Governors of Florida and Jamaica, the authorities of Miami and to the Presidents of Haiti and Cuba greetings from the Government of Canada."

Wilkins Discovers No Trace of Fliers

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Jan. 15 (AP)—After cruising by Arctic moonlight to within 400 miles of the North Pole, Sir George Hubert Wilkins returned to Aklavik, N. W. T., today without reporting any trace of Sigismund Levanevsky and five companions. Russians who vanished Aug. 13 on a trans-polar flight.

Sir George made five previous search flights in a 17-ton flying boat shortly after the Soviet airmen disappeared en route to the United States from Moscow. Returning to New York, he obtained his present plane and flew back to Barrow in early December. Balked by unfavorable weather at Barrow, he flew to Aklavik this week.

Intimate Message From Washington

Narrow Squeak of Ludlow Vote Shows People Need More Education on Folly of Playing Ostrich

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 15

A week ago this column recorded the strong leanings of American foreign policy as shaped by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and encouraged by President Roosevelt, in the direction of more positive exercise of American moral and, perhaps ultimately, economic influence, against aggression in the world. It pointed out also that an important step in this development was to be the crushing of the Ludlow war referendum amendment proposal, if possible.

On Monday of this past week the vote was taken on the Ludlow proposal, and administration policy won. But it won by only a narrow majority of 21 votes. Analysis of that vote revealed to a surprising degree how synthetic the majority was. It is obvious to everyone that if Congress had been left entirely free to make its own choice on the matter the Ludlow proposal would have won at least a clear majority, if perhaps not the two-thirds majority which is necessary before a proposed constitutional amendment can move on to the states for ratification proceedings.

This has been a setback to Secretary Hull and has unquestionably slowed down the speed of American emergence from pure isolationism. The meaning of the vote was not lost on the State Department. But what is important today is that, while recognizing that further steps along the path toward co-operation must be conditioned by the clear implications of the vote, there is as yet no sign of any disposition to turn back.

Rather, it has served to emphasize the necessity of redoubling the domestic campaign of public education to impress upon the people that there can be no security for the United States in a world of international lawlessness if the Hull program is not allowed to go on.

Two Significant Steps

Meanwhile, two forward steps have been taken in the specific application of this more aggressive foreign policy. President Roosevelt on Tuesday announced a plan for continuing the economic ties between the United States and the Philippines until 1960 instead of ending them in 1946 as provided by the existing Philippine Independence statute.

This is the antithesis of the "withdrawal" from the Far East which is an important part of any isolationist policy. It is one more of a series of moves from Washington which challenge Japan's program of "Asia for the Asiatics" and state implicity that American foreign policy does not contemplate any hasty retreat in the face of Japanese aggression.

Second, it was announced that three United States cruisers would arrive at Britain's great eastern naval base at Singapore on Feb. 14 to join in the ceremonies marking completion of extensive improvements which have been going on for several years there, a naval base which is one of the two most potentially powerful obstacles to the utimate fulfillment of Japanese militarist ambitions. The other is Pearl Harbor near Honolulu.

Behind these external developments, plans go forward for the bigger navy which is assumed in administration quarters to be an indispensable foundation for a greater American contribution to re-establishment of peace and order in the world. The President's promised message on naval expansion has been delayed by technical details which have not yet been ironed out. Among these is the size of new battleships.

May Mean Larger Ships

The President is waiting for a report from Europe of a special investigation on reports that several other powers are exceeding by wide margins in their new battleship construction the 35,000-ton limit of the 1936 naval treaty. The report may make a big difference in what the United States builds. But it was learned definitely that Congress will be asked to vote new naval authorization of extensive proportions which will release naval construction programs from the restraints of the old naval treaties, and expansion will begin this year.

Immediate reason for this naval perseverance is the increasing evidence of the disposition of the Japanese militarists to close China's open door if possible. Along with more military successes has gone increasing pressure on Western rights in China. Encroachments on the independence of the International Settlement at Shanghai become more persistent. There is a disposition to try to persuade Britain and the United States to withdraw their ships from the Yangtze River. And the war is daily being carried nearer the major British sphere of influence around Hong Kong.

The State Department strongly suspects that the real showdown on the open door is approaching; that the sinking of the Panay and the shelling of the British gunboat Ladybird were intended as hints that China is no place for the Western nations and that they had better get out.

But Secretary Hull has not the slightest intention of getting out if he can help it, first because it would be one more item of encouragement to aggression, and second, because he believes that the new world order which he would like to establish can be founded only on respect for law, order and treaty observance. He believes that subservience to Japan would be a sure means of deferring indefinitely achievement of a more stable world. And he still has hopes of this, although more and more emphasis is being laid here on stopping aggression and less and less on the longer-range objective.

In the Boston Section:

Real Estate assessments running 100 per cent above sale value, report charges.

Newspaper problems to come under discussion at 36 Unitarian churches.

Roosevelt "Communizing United States," Women's Republican Club members told.

1600 bills in state legislature hopper as final hour for filling passes.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Link to 'Lost Atlantis' Hinted in Mayan Carvings

This is the last of six articles describing an amateur explorer's trek with several expeditions among ruins below the Tropic of Cancer from Mexico City to Yucatan.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The lure of adventure and romance, plus previous acquaintance with Chichen Itza's sacred well through literature, makes this one of the first sites sought out in the ancient capital city of Mayaland by the traveler-explorer visiting Don Eduardo Thompson's hacienda in Yucatan. Don Eduardo, first American Consul to Yucatan, bought this jungle estate 30 years ago and with it came scores of pyramids, temples and other ruins.

But whatever the attraction of the sacred cenote, interest shifts eventually to exploring the area south of the main road, the section Don Eduardo loved best of all. It was here he uncovered the Huun-tunich or Stone Book, "Rosetta Stone of my ancient, lovely, and forgotten City of the Sacred Well," first authentic date discovered in Chichen Itza, which when translated read 600 A. D.

Rich Finds Uncovered

Here he found the Atlantean figures, exquisitely carved even to the strands of rope holding the sandals. They resembled so closely the sandals worn by prehistoric Gauchos of the Canary Islands, Don Eduardo felt them to be a strong argument "suggesting the plausibility of Plato's Lost Atlantis." Here he pried up the stone floor-slabs of a temple to find a rich cache of jewels in the Tomb of the High Priest, found some of the finest great stone masks of Kukulcan in all Yucatan, and here—but perhaps it would be best to stop here and refer our readers to the published reports of his exhaustive researches—especially to the fascinating tale as told through the pen of T. A. Willard, "The City of the Sacred Well."

We were not sorry to leave Mexico, but leaving Yucatan was another story. We had been through jungle land with all its discomforts and liked it, and we had met along the pathways a race of people whose instinctive nature for gracious living, strict honesty and absolute cleanliness left a lasting impression. Besides, there were still half a hundred sites we wished to visit, mounds any one of which could provide an archaeologist with work for a lifetime of study and restoration.

Curiously enough, these ruins might still be known to only a few hardy pioneers like Don Eduardo, John L. Stephens and Alfred Maudsley if it had not been for countless American farmers, sailors, manufacturers and gum-chewing stenographers. The demand for Yucatan's sisal rope and twine brought wealth to the isolated peninsula and brought about a local awakening of thought to the value of Mayaland's cultural

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Advance of Reform in Ecuador Questioned Under New Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Since Engineer Federico Paez was deposed by a quartet of colonels representing the armed forces, and since provisional Ecuadorean power was placed in the hands of Col. Alberto Henriquez, a note of interrogation has been injected in the domestic policies of that republic. The military dictatorship was peacefully established—succeeding a regime which had a civilian chief—and it has been officially announced that "the army will rule over the destiny of the Ecuadorean nation until the time is ripe to call elections." A manifesto stated that measures would be taken to "control public funds which previously had been 'extracted on the pretext of administrative necessities.'"

This defamation of the preceding regime has so far been the distinguishing feature of the new dictatorship. Banking accounts of ex-officials of the Paez administration have been embargoed pending inquiry as to the source of their funds. The Mortgage and Central banks are set for reorganization; the president of the latter institution was imprisoned. A popular justice tribunal was announced for trial of cases of malversation in dealing with public funds. In sum, all the customary measures have been taken to discredit the previous Government.

Public Works

The note of interrogation is raised regarding the future of the realistic policy inaugurated by Señor Paez. In the first place, it has to be remembered that the former executive resigned because of the cancellation of the social security law by the Constituent Assembly. That was the nominal reason at least, and the new military clique quickly stepped in. Social appeasement was undoubtedly the keynote of his domestic platform, and he is considered to have made progress with it. He also had many material achievements to his credit, such as the initiation of a public works program, including the Quito railroad to the northern coast of Peru. A diplomatic policy of his was reconciliation with the Holy See, after nearly half a century's break with the Church. The designation of a Papal Nuncio occurred but a month ago, following the Concordat. One of the leading questions, therefore, is whether policies rather than personalities have been repudiated by the change-over.

Welfare Policies

A glance at Ecuadorean political history is necessary to appreciation of recent events. For 50 years there was so-called liberal-radical government. It was a persistent monopoly, permeated with typical South American "politiqueria," until a military revolt eight years ago. The army, unaccustomed to government, prepared elections which brought José Velasco Ibarra, a leftist conservative, into power, with his Indo-American gospel. He collided with congress and the army, and there was a secondary military revolution. The soldiers asked a civilian, Federico Paez, to lead the nation with their backing. This was in 1935.

Señor Paez insisted on a gradual improvement of the workers' conditions—nothing revolutionary but something positive. He drafted social welfare legislation and began organizing men and women workers, to prepare them for suffrage responsibilities. His election plans, which appeared to disregard the privileges of the old political parties, may have led to his undoing. He also seems to have suffered for the deeds of men around him and those forced upon him by the military power at his back.

Reverse: Wheat From Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Bread was transformed into wheat and other foods were converted into mountain scenes, statues, villages, grand pianos and colorful flowers at the Culinary Art Show staged here by the Cincinnati Cooks' and Pastry Cooks' Association.

The grand prize winner was a scene with two pheasants in full feather riding in a flower-blanketed float, crowned with sugar statuettes. It was the work of Ernest Piron, chef of the Netherland Plaza Hotel, who, like the other 50 or more participants, spent many hours designing striking figures of food for this exhibition.

"We see art losing its ground in cooking," declared Fred Rasser, chairman of the art show, "but we find it coming to light when our members are given the opportunity to express themselves so freely and in competition with each other. We held this show to encourage those artistic talents of our members."

"Winter Time in the Rockies," a snow scene 20 feet long and two to three feet high, made with sugar for its snow-clad peaks, bread for its trees, and candy for its houses and churches, was another prize winner, as was a bowl of fruits made of blown sugar.

Sugar blowing was used in the production of many different colored and shaped vases, baskets and figures. It had a glassy appearance, some forms transparent and some in colors.

No piece of art in the exhibition, which filled a large ballroom in the Gibson Hotel, contained anything but food, except perphaps a few pieces of fine wire to hold some displays in shape. Bread was not only wrought into wheat but also such unique pieces as a small church, a German band, and a horn of plenty. Sugar became a Plymouth Rock rooster and his family in a farm scene so realistic that crowing was expected. It was converted, too, into a model of Cincinnati's new post office, a York ham became a grand piano, and cakes were made into banjos, windmills and southern villas.

No visitor to this gallery of exhibits could possibly subscribe to any theory that cooking was a waning art.

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American Boy Reared in China Amazed by U. S.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 15 (AP)—Fung Kwok Keung wandered Seattle streets in amazement today.

Fung is "free, white and 19," although his language, mannerisms and choice of food are Chinese. His emotions and impressions are masked in the characteristic Chinese way. Only when he sees a shiny orange-painted bus or streamlined automobile, do his features light up.

Fung, born Joseph Rinehart in New York City, was adopted in babyhood by a Chinese merchant, Lee Quong of Far Rockaway, N. Y. Quong took him to the little village of Nam Hoi, upriver from Canton, 15 years ago. There Fung grew up as a Chinese, although his features definitely were Caucasian.

His interest in machinery, notably automobiles, led him to write his foster-father, who had returned to the United States, for passage to New York. Fung arrived here yesterday but could not speak to interviewers except through an interpreter.

Mar Dong, Chinese merchant here, took the youthful Fung under a protective wing and reported he was fast making friends with youthful Chinese here, had not yet seen a moving picture, and showed a distinct preference for Chinese dishes.

Mar Dong said Fung probably would entrain for New York City—his first train ride—early next week.

Fewer New Bills Put In Washington Hopper

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Less new legislation is being offered in this session of Congress than a year ago.

Records disclosed that only 216 bills have been introduced in the House since the session began on Jan. 3, and 671 since the special session began on Nov. 15. More than 5000 were proposed in the first two weeks of the regular 1937 session. Senators introduced 1728 bills the first eight weeks of the session a year ago, but since the start of the special session they have sponsored only 213.

Capitol attaches credited some of the difference to the fact that pending bills must be reintroduced at the start of a new Congress, but not at the second session.

Only Seven States Keep Poll Tax As Vote Qualification

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Action of Florida Jan. 1 in abandoning its poll tax as a qualification to vote left only seven states with this requirement in their electoral franchise, and raised a problem which is of special interest in the South's relationship to New Deal politics.

The seven states left with the poll-tax qualifications are Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, and in three of these, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia, a movement to repeal the qualification, supported by parts of the state press, is now under way.

The practical effect of the poll tax, statistics seem to show, is to limit voting severely not only of the Negro voters, against whom in most cases the qualification was originally aimed, but against the white voters as well. As long as the South was a one-party area the Democrats could afford to sacrifice some of the ballots despite pleas from reformers that this was a diminution of democracy.

Now, however, the New Deal has produced a number of issues in which the South is divided, one of them being over this very New Deal itself as between liberals and conservatives. If the Democratic Party is divided by a schism, as for example in the strong anti-New Deal cleavage in Virginia, where Senators Glass and Byrd are generally found voting against Roosevelt bills, there is a reason for either faction to get as many votes as possible.

Furthermore, there is a more specific and pressing political reason for these southern states to give serious thought to a change of the ancient poll-tax qualification. The last Democratic national convention repealed the famous "two-thirds rule" which hitherto had protected minority sections of the country and gave the South a virtual veto on presidential candidates. The 1940 apportionment of convention delegates may be based on the total popular votes of respective states, so that the relatively small number shown in the southern "poll tax" group will put the southern states at a distinct disadvantage in representation.

That the poll-tax qualification is cutting off large sections of white voters in the South seems to be unquestioned. North Carolina dropped the poll-tax ban in 1920, and in 1936 the state polled 839,462 votes compared with only 115,437 votes cast by South Carolina, which retained the poll-tax.

Wide Difference

In the same way, Virginia, which has a bigger population than West Virginia, polled only 334,590 presidential votes in 1936, compared with 829,945 in West Virginia, where there is no poll tax. Virginia has a total white population over 21 years of 1,000,000, which would indicate that even if all voters in 1936 were white, nevertheless two-thirds either did not vote or were disenfranchised.

Similar figures have been adduced for Texas by Simon Michelet, president of the "National Get-Out-the-Vote Club." As of 1936, he estimates that "70 per cent of the whites of poll-taxed Texas are non-voters."

The tendency has been away from the poll tax as a limitation on democracy, and as depriving poor people of the right to vote. Mr. Michelet writes:

"Maryland sounded the doom of the poll tax two generations ago. Following the initiative of Maryland, the states of Ohio, Oregon and Utah adopted constitutional amendments prohibiting it. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, while employing tax assessments as an aid in preparation of poll lists, admitted to suffrage the non-taxpayers, so that no voter otherwise qualified lost his effective francise."

Easier to Read, If Not to Pay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—If you don't like the new income tax blank which the Government has just sent out, Treasury officials will be disappointed, for they say it has been streamlined.

For instance, the ordinary wage earner who doesn't own property won't find a space on the new blank for figuring a capital gains tax that he doesn't owe. The schedule for calculating this complicated tax appears only on blanks sent to persons believed to be earning more than $5000 a year.

A new schedule, however, appears on the blank for the "little fellow." This helps him figure the 10 per cent deduction he is allowed on "earned income" such as wages.

Another innovation enables the taxpayer to swear to the accuracy of his return without the notary public seeing the amount of the tax. This was accomplished by transfering the signature line from the front to the back of the blank.

Finally, just to make sure you don't miss anything, the Treasury has printed the blank in larger type and surrounded it with more white space.

Metropolitan Museum Now Owns a Fragonard

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—At last the Metropolitan Museum has a Fragonard. It is Jean Honore Fragonard's "Portrait of a Lady With a Dog," bought out of the Fletcher Fund.

No price was announced. None ever is, but it was reported to be in the neighborhood of $40,000.

France produced three painters of genius in the eighteenth century, Hermann W. Williams, Jr., of the Museum's staff declared. One was Fragonard, light-hearted product of the light-hearted Provencal town of Grasse, where nowadays the perfume comes from. The other two were Watteau and Chardin; both these have long been represented in the Museum's collection. Now Fragonard is in also, and the trio is complete.

Fireplaces Kept Smokeless and Glowing

Drawn by John A. May — The Christian Science Monitor

London Chimney Cleaner With His Tools

Craftsman, One of the Last of His Line, Who Puts Flues to Rights, by Brushing Down Accumulations of Soot That Clog Draft and Invite Conflagration

Last of Sweeps Ply Brave Trade

A Londoner's Sketchbook XI

LONDON — Fred Wellin, well known to some Americans as having a remarkable flair for discovering and preserving Adam fireplaces, and better known to many Londoners as a first-class chimney sweep, has a philosophy.

"What I allus says is," he declares when asked how he makes out in these days of central heating, "there's allus work for someone as knows 'is job."

Mr. Wellin says this with particular reference to himself and his son, who is also a sweep. They are two masters in a vanishing school of craftsmen, the chimney sweeps of London. And let it be said here and now, in case anyone should doubt it, that sweeping is a highly skilled craft, involving much technical skill, and even in these modern days chimney sweeps play a useful part in the prevention of fire.

There was a time when many itinerant sweeps went round the London streets, pushing a barrow full of poles and flue-brushes and shouting to attract attention, knowing that there would be plenty of work for them. Only a handful trudge the streets nowadays, for the amount of private work that can be done is steadily diminishing week after week.

The two Mr. Wellins have never pushed a barrow round London. They are of the aristocracy of the trade, and have accumulated sufficient prestige during the years for work to come to them.

"After all," says Mr. Wellin, senior, "me father was a sweep, and me grandfather was a sweep, and they all lived in this 'ere 'ouse I'm livin' in now. So folks know us. We 'ave a regular clientele."

Mr. Wellin has many stories about his trade, and a fine collection of good books on the subject.

"I've allus liked books," he adds, "and me uncle, 'oo was a sweep, too, went to art school in 'is spare time and some of the pictures 'e painted are printed in an old book you'll find in the local library."

The uncle was one of the last "climbing boys," whose activities were forbidden in 1841. Many present-day Mayfair chimneys, that probably smoke no more, have known the climbing boys, who used to clean the flues by climbing up them from bottom to top.

"Me grandfather," Mr. Wellin will tell you, "was the first sweep to be summoned under the climbing act. You see, in those days there weren't no proper machines to do the work the boys 'ad done and the makeshift machines they used sometimes got stuck. Then a good sweep 'ad to go up on the quiet and fetch them down. Made as much as £30 a time doin' that, my grandfather did."

There is not much money nowadays for sweeps, but Mr. Wellin, who has artistic taste combined with an obviously expert knowledge of fireplaces, does a trade in antique chimney pieces and stoves. And he thinks there ought to be a lot of work for a London sweep in America, because all the Adam fireplaces he has sold have, he says, "to be looked-after by a specialist."

J. A. M.

Unions Shy of Incorporating

(Continued from Page 1)

presidents of several international unions in the railroad group:

"So far as I know, none of the standard railroad labor organizations is incorporated."

"I do not know of any railway unions that are incorporated."

"As far as I know, none of the labor organizations is incorporated."

Yet the standard railroad labor organizations proved most productive of incorporation. This was the area of 21 unions chiefly surveyed by the Monitor, in following up a report from legal sources that some incorporations existed there.

Incorporated Unions

The unions found incorporated are:

American Train Dispatchers Association.

National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America.

Local No. 97, located at San Francisco, of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

In addition to the foregoing unions affiliated in the Association of Railway Labor Executives is the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Union, this being the eastern division of the International Seamen's Union.

Besides these, the original organizing group in the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen of America took out incorporation papers 30 years ago, but the present national organization does not consider itself incorporated. It never has thought the question of enough importance to pay the money for legal expense to find out.

Incorporated 19 Years

The first of this list, the American Train Dispatchers Association, has been incorporated 19 years. Its president, J. G. Luhrsen of Chicago, writes:

"Application for the formation of a corporation under the laws of the State of Washington was made Jan. 9, 1919, and certificate issued by Secretary of State, Washington, Jan. 16, 1919.

"The application specified that 'the objects and purposes of this association shall be to improve the conditions of train dispatchers generally; to promote the welfare of the members of that profession; to improve conditions under which they work, to the end that their efficiency may be increased; to adjust differences between their employers and the employees; to obtain fair wages, reasonable hours and one day off in seven. It is further agreed that said association shall have no capital stock.'

"It will be seen," continues Mr. Luhrsen, "that this is what is generally called a 'fraternal-labor corporation' and not a business corporation in the full sense of the word.

"I do not know that being incorporated has been of any advantage or disadvantage.

"Generally speaking, I believe the incorporation of labor organizations to be unnecessary and that the movement in that direction is not justified.

"The matter of incorporation is optional with busines concerns and certainly should be optional with labor organizations."

Of the National Organization Masters, Mates and Pilots of America, its secretary, John J. Scully of New York City, writes:

"Our organization is incorporated and has been for a number of years under laws of the State of New York.

"The incorporation has not worked out to our disadvantage at any time since we have been incorporated."

Definite benefit is attributed to incorporation by R. Meriwether, business manager of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 97, who writes from San Francisco:

"The individual member receives the advantage of the articles of incorporation, due to the fact that should our organization become involved in a lawsuit, each member is protected to the extent that he cannot be held responsible financially in any respect.

Members Protected

"In the event of litigation, the organization's treasury stands subject to attachment, while the financial status of each member is protected to the extent that it is impossible to attach his personal finances.

"In the case of the Danbury Hatters, this firm sued each member of the union. Judgment was rendered in favor of the Hatters' company, and it attached the property of each member.

"This was due to the fact the union was not incorporated. Had it been incorporated, funds of the union would have been attachable and each member would have been protected as above stated."

Personal properties of the members of the hatters' union were saved from seizure to meet the judgment by the American Federation of Labor which took up a collection throughout its membership to raise the necessary money.

As to the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, its president, A. E. Lyon of Chicago, said:

"I don't think it makes any difference whether or not a union is incorporated, if the incorporation is voluntary. At any rate that is our experience. I see no reason at all for compulsory incorporation.

"Thirty years ago when a small group of railroad signalmen were trying to form an organization in Pennsylvania, they incorporated as a fraternal and educational group.

Broadened Purposes

"In later years a national labor organization developed with broadened purposes. It changed its name, meantime, but was an outgrowth of the original unit.

"It is doubtful if the incorporation of 1908 is applicable to the present organization. We have never considered the question of any special importance, in fact did not think it worth while to spend any money to see what the legal situation was.

"Whatever it is, the incorporation of 30 years ago has never embarrassed us. It has never been to any disadvantage, nor to any advantage.

"We have operated just the same.

"I think, as a matter of fact, we may be regarded today as unincorporated."

Socialists Veto French Regime Of Conservatism

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP)—Determined Socialist opposition today complicated the efforts of Georges Bonnet, Radical-Socialist Premier-designate, to re-form France's shattered People's Front into a government under his leadership.

Léon Blum, leader of the Socialists and head of the original People's Front government, flatly told M. Bonnet his party could not support a cabinet formed to carry out M. Bonnet's conservative solution for the grave labor and economic troubles that forced Premier Camille Chautemps to resign early yesterday.

M. Bonnet, nevertheless, continued his efforts to whip enough parliamentary support into line to tell President Lebrun he had succeeded in forming a new government.

The financier-diplomat sandwiched a talk with Edouard Daladier, retiring Radical-Socialist Defense Minister, between conferences with René Brunet, Financial Undersecretary, and former Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour, leader of the new Socialist and Republican Union Party.

In the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies it was said frankly that any Cabinet combination M. Bonnet might form would be opposed by Communists as well as Socialists and perhaps half the Radical-Socialists. The three parties make up the People's Front.

Since M. Bonnet's success under such circumstances was considered impossible, Albert Sarraut, a Senate leader of the Democratic Left, who was considered the next choice, started unofficial consultations.

The Socialist delegates in the Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution demanding that the Premiership be given to a Socialist. It insisted any new government be based on the People's Front.

M. Blum met with the Socialist group in the Chamber at noon and informed them of his refusal to cooperate with M. Bonnet.

Auto Liability Rebate Holds To Original Scheme

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Member companies of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters have reaffirmed a "safe driver reward plan," under which drivers will receive an insurance rebate for operating without accident.

The plan, scheduled to go into effect Feb. 1, embraced none of the alternative proposals submitted by agents' associations, because, the bureau stated, they offered "no adoptable improvements in the essentials of the plan as heretofore announced."

Representatives of the agents' associations said that handling of the new plan would be left to local associations. Some representatives said they would sell no more insurance under the new plan than their clients actually demanded.

The associations had suggested a graduated reward for safe driving, a rebate of 10 per cent for the first year of safe operation, and later additional rebates up to 20 per cent. The associations advocated no increase in rates.

The national bureau, while offering a flat 15 per cent rebate annually, levies an initial advance in rates, agents' representatives contended, "so that the net reward is only 10.92 per cent of the basic rates."

Announcement of the companies' action was made after a conference with the agents' groups. William Leslie, general manager of the national bureau, said of the plan adopted:

"The enthusiastic reception of the plan by the insuring public . . . is a clear indication that a monetary reward through a rate differential on the basis of an individual's own record is generally looked upon as in the public interest from the point of view of promoting safe driving, of giving the public more for its money and of encouraging more private passenger car owners to carry adequate liability insurance protection."

U. S. Scrap Men Deny Exports Go Into Arms

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 15 (AP)—Spokesmen for 500 wholesale scrap iron dealers of the United States, in convention here yesterday, denied that the nation's booming scrap iron exports were going into armaments for present foreign wars or possible future wars against this country.

Michael V. Bonomo of New York, president of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, which is holding its tenth annual convention, said the type of scrap being exported could not be sold in this country because of its inferior quality, and several other speakers at the opening session yesterday declared foreign nations could not use this low-grade scrap for armaments.

Foreign countries, the speakers asserted, were using the American scrap for ordinary industrial purposes so they could save their own good scrap for armaments. They said that if Congress passed a pending bill to prohibit scrap iron exports, the foreign buyers could easily purchase it elsewhere, while thousands of Americans would be thrown out of employment and "an industry would be prostrated."

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Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

mains at the close of the week, apparently unanswered. But that Japan needs such a policy is indicated by the news. It needs it in Shanghai, where on Monday the British Government made it clear that it would oppose any permanent administrative changes in the International Settlement. It needs it to pacify the clamor for the promised manifesto which the conference drafts on Tuesday but keeps secret. It needs it to clarify its intentions toward neutrals whose boats ply the Yangtse. Britain on Wednesday having made known its refusal to submit to any attempts by Japan to close that waterway to neutral merchants. Then on Friday attention again switched, this time to America, when it was announced that three light cruisers were being dispatched to Singapore, the inference being that America may be making ready to co-operate with Great Britain in making the East safe for democracy. Also, the U. S. is again protesting Japanese seizure of property. So, if the week failed to produce an "unshakable" Japanese policy, it revealed the interest of the world in such a policy.

In the Palm of Europe

¶ This has been a week of concern for French statesmen, a week of deft diplomatic fencing for signers of the Rome Protocol. The week opened with ministers of Austria, Hungary and Italy deep in conference in Budapest. Italy wanted the other conferees to get aboard the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo anti-Comintern pact. They refused, nothing to fear from communism, much to be lost from alienating the democracies. They likewise decided to remain in the League of Nations. They did, however, agree to recognize the Franco Government and protocols and pacts and agreements existing between themselves are to be observed.

Meanwhile uneasiness was marked among the Danubian countries over the advent of the pro-German, anti-Semitic Goga government of Roumania. On Wednesday, however, that country took pains to dispel the misgivings by reaffirming its Little Entente ties and letting it be known that no change in Roumania's foreign policy is contemplated.

France watched all this with wary eyes, but troubles at home proved a counter-irritant. An epidemic of sit-in strikes and a melancholy franc prompted the French Cabinet on Tuesday to introduce a "code of social peace" in the Parliament, to reconcile the leftist laborites with employers and middle-of-the-roaders. But on Wednesday employers refused to attend a reconciliation meeting because all labor groups were not to be represented. Premier Chautemps announced the same day that he would take the labor and monetary problems before the Chamber of Deputies. On Thursday the Cabinet announced its intention to support the currency, but early Friday morning Camille Chautemps resigned, and down tumbled the second Popular Front Government, a split between the Marxists and anti-Marxists precipitating the fall. Now, with the franc at a new low level (152-odd to the pound), France is faced with the choice of a ministry supported by Communists and Socialists, or one excluding these parties. Opinion tends toward the latter choice, since such a cabinet is judged more likely to restore confidence in France's financial position. But Georges Bonnet fails to achieve cohesion Saturday and France still faces its problem.

Crucible of the News

¶ **Soviet Russia**—sees the new Red Parliament open on Wednesday, revealing undisputed loyalty to Dictator Stalin. Simultaneously the red purge strikes more Soviet officials. Pravda, official newspaper, announces the new parliament will be a working, not a talking body; its program: Building the country's defenses, raising living standards, advancing national economy.

Sweden—makes plans for a public works program to be used as a lever to keep purchasing power on an even keel. "If America's economic recession is halted," says Finance Minister Wigforss, "a new prosperity wave seems not improbable."

Ireland—receives the news of Prime Minister de Valera's decision to visit London to discuss Anglo-Irish difficulties. Southern Ireland applauds. Ulster takes steps. It hears the call for a dissolution of the Northern Ireland Parliament and a general election (set for Feb. 9) to settle the question of unification with De Valera's Eire.

Paris — announces appointment of Count René de Saint-Quentin as French Ambassador to the United States. He was Ambassador to Rome but could not take the post because France refused to accredit him to King Victor Emmanuel as "Emperor" of Ethiopia.

Toward World Peace

¶ How unerringly the transitory shifts of governments, the travail of nations, point toward the need for the world's recognition of absolute values; and how encouragingly comes the evidence that men are seeking such ends. If dismayed by the news of political and social strife, the reader this week may recall many items to allay his concern and enlist his support toward a better world. Typical of the voices crying—no longer in a wilderness—comes the proposal for "an economic league of nations" made by Thomas J. Watson and Dr. James T. Shotwell Monday in a series of broadcasts on world economic co-operation; comes the letter from Secretary Hull to the Vice-President of the United States urging the maintenance of "orderly processes in international relationships rather than mere protection of American interests in China; comes the manifesto of the Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts calling on the United States Government to point the way for "peace-loving nations to act together to uphold the sanctity of international obligations."

Agree or not with the means proposed, there's evidence in the news of the week that men are actively interesting themselves in the search for just and proper ways to adjust the maladjustments, to clarify the troubled waters. While such motives continue there's a basis for hope in any week's news.

Jobless Insurance Extension Urged In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15—Broadening of the New York State unemployment insurance act to bring within its provisions between 150,000 and 200,000 persons earning salaries of more than $3000, which would add approximately $7,000,000 a year to revenues derived from the law is proposed by State Senator John J. Dunnigan (D), of the Bronx, in a bill before the upper house here today. A companion measure simultaneously was placed before the Assembly by Assemblyman John F. Kilgrew (D), of Manhattan. The law as it now stands excludes salaried workers receiving more than $3000 a year from its provisions. The proposals contained in the Dunnigan-Kilgrew bill were recommended by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in his last message to the Legislature.

While employers in New York State are now paying a tax on their entire payroll to the Federal Government under the Federal Social Security Act, the State is limited to collecting a fee on the pay of workers making less than $3000 a year. Thus if the Dunnigan-Kilgrew bill is approved by both Houses, New York State would be able to claim fees on the first $3000 of the higher paid employees, and swell the total state receipts for the unemployment insurance fund to about $118,000,000 a year.

The measure will be retroactive as of Jan. 1, 1938, if enacted into law, but the newly-covered employees will not be eligible for any benefits until after July 1 next.

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Time on Sino-Japanese Case Given by Delay at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 15—Postponement of the 100th session of the Council of the League of Nations, necessitated by the fall of the French Cabinet, has given members of the Council nine more days to consider their choice among a number of unpleasant alternatives in the matter of Japanese aggression in China. The session which was to have opened Monday is now definitely fixed for Jan. 26.

Whatever the Council may do, or if it does nothing in regard to Japanese aggression, its action is likely, to emphasize once more the probable unworkability of the coercive clauses of the League Covenant unless or until the state of world opinion has considerably altered.

Members of the Council probably would prefer to ignore the Sino-Japanese dispute during this period of uncertainty regarding the League's future status. It has been reported, however, that the League's Far-Eastern Advisory Committee of 28 members will be convened either during or after the Council's session. Any action may be left to this committee unless the Chinese representative insists upon action by the Council itself, as he has a right to do.

Moral Support for China

Since the breakdown of the Brussels conference, there has been little hope for any sort of effective coercive action against Japan through the League. Without coercion, the League went as far as possible last October, when the Assembly strongly condemned Japanese aggression and offered its moral support to China. The Assembly also took the initiative in calling for a conference of the signatories to the Nine-Power treaty of 1922.

When such a conference was convened at Brussels in November, with the participation of the United States Government, most observers believed that the major powers there represented had decided upon forceful action. But when the conference collapsed with the passage of resolutions less harsh in tone than those passed at Geneva in October, practical statesmen saw little further hope for united coercive action against Japan.

Right of Appeal Retained

The Chinese Government is in a position to call the turn at the forthcoming Council's session. The Chinese representative, when he appealed to the League last September, and the Council referred the appeal to the Far East Advisory Committee, emphasized that the Council remained seized of his appeal, and that the Chinese Government reserved the right, if and when circumstances required it, to ask the Council to take action in accordance with the procedure of Article 17 of the Covenant.

If the Chinese Government does not exercise that right it will be only because she has lost confidence in the coercive provisions of the League, as many others have also done. But if she does exercise her right, the Council must either invoke Article 17 of the League Covenant, which provides that Article 16 shall be invoked against a nonmember of the League, such as Japan now is, who wages war upon a League member after refusing to accept a peaceful settlement.

All other members of the League are then obligated to subject the condemned state of "severance of all trade and financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nations and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nations of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not."

Scant Hope of Action

Unfortunately, the mere recital of the provisions of this article indicates how futile its application is likely to be in the present times and circumstances.

If the Chinese Government demands a "show-down," as it has the right to do, the weakness in the League's organization may be exposed and means started to reorganize the League along workable lines. Some sympathizers with the League's fundamentals suspect that it would be better to try again to apply the League's coercive clauses against an unquestioned aggressor, even if failure seems to be likely, than to ignore both the aggression and the League's impotence to do anything about it.

Such observers feel that the League has great possibilities for usefulness without its coercive clauses, possibilities which are being restricted at present by the loss of prestige incurred through sensational failures in the political field. If China forces a "show-down" now, it is felt measures may be taken to revise the League Covenant to accord with the present level of world opinion.

Skater Honored by King of Norway

Harris & Ewing

Bestowing Order of St. Olav

Left to Right—Mrs. Henie, Sonja Henie's Mother; Sonja Henie; Munthe de Morgenstierne, Minister From Norway, and Mme. de Morgenstierne

Jews in Germany Face Ousting In Textile Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 15—Increased efforts to exclude all Jews from German economic life, which have again been most marked during the past few weeks, are now concentrated upon driving them from the textile industry, especially from the ready-made clothing branch, according to reliable information here today.

The Deutsche Volkswirt, the National Socialist economic organ, has asserted that Jewish wholesale dealers are still selling about $160,000,000 worth of clothing to Aryan retailers each year. To curb this, the paper said, a league of German-Aryan clothing manufacturers has been formed. Clothing manufactured by its members will be stamped with the initials of the association's name —ADEFA—to signify that the garment is of Aryan manufacture.

Close Ban on Passports

This follows closely upon the recent order barring the last categories of non-Aryan physicians—those who fought in the World War or who were registered before 1914—from private insurance company boards.

Present experience of Jews who have applied for passports to go abroad for business or pleasure also suggest that henceforth German Jews will be granted passports only in most exceptional cases. Instances are on record where applications for the renewal of expiring passports are not being granted even in cases where Jowish applicants have already deposited with the authorities the "flight tax" which is required. Unable to go abroad, unwanted in Germany, and seeing their means of livelihood snatched away is the plight of Jews here today.

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Council of German Jews appealed by resolution today to the German Government to halt any further curtailment of Jewish economic privileges, and especially to avoid any action by which elderly Jews would become burdens for public welfare institutions.

Dr. Leo Baeck, president of the council, avowed that Jewry's position throughout the world was growing more difficult, and the council resolution urged that efforts be made to facilitate emigration to Palestine.

An influx of young German Jews, ready to co-operate actively in building up Palestine, especially was urged. A further appeal was to thinly populated countries to permit settlement of a greater number of Jews by revision of immigration.

Rights of Unwelcome Guests

However, the latest decree issued by the Reich economic ministry, headed by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, left little doubt that all efforts were directed toward driving the Jew from German economic and social life.

Commenting on this decree, the magazine of the Academy for German Law said:

"The Minister of Economics unequivocally expressed the opinion that the Reich has granted Jews only the rights which are granted to an unwelcome guest.

"They might conduct business within the frame of the law. But that is all. As far as their membership in economic organizations is concerned, to which membership is compulsory, Jewish rights and duties in these organizations are confined to paying dues and receiving instructions."

Students to Inspect TVA As Part of School Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The progressive school children used to have the best of it, in the view of some people, with their work and play based on actual processes. But 50 high school pupils of the Lincoln School in New York are of the opinion that it is they who have moved up into the privileged class.

On Jan. 28 they are going to set forth, by train and bus, on a 2000-mile trip to obtain eye-witness knowledge of democracy's answer to the theory of national planning as it is illustrated in the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Greenbelt Housing Project, some rural electrification projects in Virginia, and the Restoration site at Williamsburg, Va.

They will travel through a dozen states, be gone 10 days and every one of them expects to come back as stuffed full of useful knowledge as a proper Christmas pudding is stuffed full of plums.

Seeing and Doing

The Lincoln School is an experimental unit of Teachers College at Columbia University, and the 50 children who are going on the trip comprise the entire high school class of the school. It is considered by educators to be one of the nation's foremost centers of progressive education and the forthcoming trip is at once an average and an excellent illustration of the philosophy under which the pupils supplement their book learning with actively seeing and doing. The school sponsors on an average of 500 student tours during a year and the trip to the site of the TVA is the most pretentious yet planned.

Edward S. Fulcomer, one of the five teachers who will accompany the pupils as advisers, explained that the trip is in keeping with the aim of the school to prepare its pupils to become functional citizens of a democracy, and this particular trip has been laid out along lines calculated to show them a variety of phases in the field of national planning.

"We believe that the best way to learn about the now complicated aspects of American life is to go directly to their sources," Mr. Fulcomer said. "We are not directing this tour to the TVA in order to have the pupils either agree or disagree with government ownership. We want them to see the extent to which the TVA is more than a mere struggle between government and the public utility companies.

Students Study Background

"In preparation for the trip, they are 'boning up' on background, by way of Fortune magazine and articles in such publications as the New Republic. As they will investigate agriculture, industry, art, music and the general culture of the dozen states they go into, they are even going so far as to collect cartoons—hillbilly cartoons and others, more serious in treatment, as part of their background. They have collections of maps and graphs, together with books, magazines and newspaper clippings which cover pretty well every phase of development of the region they are going to visit, from the period of the causes of the Civil War to the fact of the latest federal appropriation for TVA projects."

The party will go from New York by train to Roanoke, Va., and then transfer to buses. The first visit will be at Norris, Tenn., a government settlement which sprang up a few years ago near the site of the Norris Dam. They will stay there three days in order to study both the dam itself and the housing and community projects that are auxiliary to it.

They will become visiting pupils in the consolidated school, and join in sports activities and parties given by the local high school students.

Many Points to Visit

The buses will then move on to Muscle Shoals, Ala., where they will stop long enough for the children to see Wilson Dam and the government nitrate plants. The tour then turning eastward, they will make numerous stops to see land reclamation projects, going as far as Habersham County in northern Georgia to see the regional planning project under way there.

The rural electrification projects in Virginia, Williamsburgh, and the Greenbelt housing project near Washington will be done in the course of the homeward trip.

How much is it going to cost for the 50 pupils and their accompanying advisers to do all this?

Well, quite a tidy sum, probably, but the expense has all been undertaken by an educational foundation which wishes to remain an anonymous patron of so forward-looking an educational adventure.

Money for Drink Robs Business, W.C.T.U. Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Although the charge has been made that the erstwhile depression was caused by prohibition of the liquor traffic, "no one has said that repeal has balanced the budget," according to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Boole spoke at the eighteenth annual luncheon held by the union at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday, at which 400 persons were present. Speakers called attention to the increase in crime, the current business recession and the "breakdown" of democracy, for which, they declared, the liquor traffic was partly responsible.

Money Not for Business

"This has been a contributing factor to the depression," Mrs. Boole said, "because the money spent for liquor was kept from legitimate business."

Arguments that "the W. C. T. U. is dead" have been brought into prominence three times during the history of the organization by its opponents, Mrs. Boole told the group. This came up first when the founder, Frances Willard, passed on, she related; again, when national prohibition was effected, since, it was contended, the W. C. T. U. would not be needed, and, again, when repeal came and the charge of "failure" was laid at the doors of the organization.

"But we are continuing to grow," Mrs. Boole emphasized. "The fund of $1,000,000 which we are asking in order to carry on educational work is half raised."

Willard Anniversary

She told of plans for celebrating the 100th anniversary of Frances Willard, on Sept. 28, 1939, and of the special activities in alcohol education, centering in a course for teachers at Evanston, Ill.

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Joseph Sizoo of St. Nicholas Collegiate Church; Robert B. Marriott, presiednt of the State Youth's Temperance Council; Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Miss Maria Guimaraes, secretary of the union in Brazil, who told how the work is being organized in that country.

At the close of the meeting several gifts to the educational campaign were made.

Santa Barbara Misses Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Jan. 15—When the annual winter bird census is published in the February issue of Bird Lore Magazine, Santa Barbara, usually first in the United States in the number of winter species, is not expected to maintain its record—that is, unless it is true that bird "tourists" just aren't going south this year.

Only 120 species were listed here Dec. 20, the date of the annual census, as against 131 last year.

E. V. Rett of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, sponsor of the census here, attributed the shortage to the fact that there were not so many observers out this year and to a heavy ground swell and high tides in the sea.

"We fell short on shore birds," he said. "Some of the commoner ones like the red-throated and Pacific loon, almost always winter residents, were absent. The white pelican and two of the three common cormorants were missing and there were no geese at all."

Mr. Rett reported a good representation of ducks and hawks but not many robins. Rare birds discovered were a royal tern, the varied thrush and Townsend's warbler.

The museum man believed warm weather in many parts of the North was probably responsible also for the shortage in species, but whether that would hold good throughout the nation and so give Santa Barbara its usual showing, he could not say.

Santa Barbara has always had a close rival in San Diego, which sometimes has flown ahead and come out first in the national census. Last year Texas broke California's lead.

"The fact is," said Mr. Rett, "Texas, with its long Gulf coast and nearness to the Mexican border really has a larger number of species of birds in winter than any other state, but heretofore has not sent out enough observers. We expect that from now on Texas may take the lead."

Postal Spoils Plan Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

gency of the situation, will hold a luncheon. Robert L. Johnson, president of the organization, will preside.

That evening Mayor La Guardia of New York and others will address a mass meeting which will be the culmination of the effort to mobilize public sentiment for direct and drastic action in driving through civil service reform. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who is pushing the Ramspeck bill in the Senate will be another speaker, as well as Senator William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, chairman of the Civil Service Committee, in the upper house. The three civil service commissioners and various others will take part in the addresses. Harry B. Mitchell, civil service commissioner will talk to the nation over the radio.

It was 55 years ago, on Jan. 16, 1883, that the Pendleton Act was signed by President Arthur, first establishing the Civil Service Commission, forced through a reluctant Congress by popular indignation. This sprang from the assassination of President Garfield by a disappointed spoils seeker. President Arthur named three of the ablest reformers of the day to the small commission then starting. Since then the reform movement has steadily spread and grown.

"Blanketing In" Device

In national affairs, it has frequently followed the "blanketing in" of partisans after their appointment. This device gives permanent position to political appointees, but it also provides that vacancies shall thereafter be filled by regular civil service appointees. Although this system is not ideal it has been found that the turnover in Government personnel rapidly corrects the original partisan basis, and that the reform remains.

The New Deal has caused grave problems to civil service administration because of the host of new bureaus and commissions established. It is assumed that the process of "blanketing in" these New Deal appointees will soon start. Public pressure against additional political appointments has undoubtedly worried the New Deal.

It was the strong stand for civil service reform of Governor Landon at the beginning of the 1936 presidential campaign which, as much as anything, caused President Roosevelt to issue his famous executive order putting the 14,000 postmasters under civil service.

Cut-Up Painting Re-pieced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The story of how a fifteenth century work of art has, by degrees, come into possession of the National Gallery, has been told, now that the final portions have been presented which complete a whole altar-piece.

Seventy-five years ago one panel of an altar-piece painted in 1455 by the Florentine artist, Francesco Pesellino (1422-1457), was purchased at a private sale for the National Gallery. Pesellino had painted it in the year in which he passed on, leaving it to be completed by the well-known painter, Filippo Lippi. Up to 1836 it was in its complete state in a private collection, nothing being known now as to when it disappeared from the Church of St. Trinità at Pistoja. Soon after 1836 it was cut into six portions, which were sold separately.

At the time of the World War two other panels were discovered in private collections, one of them being eventually bequeathed to the National Gallery by Countess Brownlow, and the other presented by Lord Somers. Then a painting of Saints in the collection of King George V. was identified as another portion, this being at once lent to the Gallery by His Majesty. Another 10 years passed before the companion panel was found and presented jointly by Lord Duveen and the National Art Collections Fund.

Finally, the predella panels belonging to the base of the altar-piece have been presented by Mr. and Mrs. Warburg. A missing fragment has been restored by Prof. E. W. Tristram, so that this beautiful work is again complete.

New York Liquor Ring Broken by U. S. Agents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Federal agents in the metropolitan area have broken up an alleged liquor ring through which more than 650,000 gallons of alcohol flowed illicitly, it was learned here today following the indictment by a federal grand jury of 66 men charged with violation of the laws governing the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

The indictments charged conspiracy by the defendants from 1934 through 1936 to defraud the Government of $2,470,000 in taxes. Leaders of the ring, it was charged, were Moe Kassof, Samuel Kruminsky, both of whom are now serving three-year terms in the Atlanta penitentiary for conviction in Baltimore last year on charges of operating a similar ring there, and Joseph Schneid, who, according to Morris E. Spector of the United States Attorney's office here, is wanted by the police in five foreign countries.

The indictments charge that the ring operated stills in this state in Washingtonville, Albany, Mount Vernon, Astoria, Fallsburg, Yonkers, Poughkeepsie, Staten Island, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.

Women Run This Bank; Men Are Mere Depositors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Do men regard with respect women's ability to handle money?

The answer, in this case at least, is decidedly in the affirmative. The Women's Federal Savings & Loan Association of Cleveland is operated entirely by women—from the president down to the teller—yet more than 50 per cent of its depositors are men.

Business and professional women on the association's board of directors include a former school teacher, an attorney, a physician, a municipal judge, a probation officer and a private secretary. Since the institution obtained a federal charter 2½ years ago its assets have grown from $30,000 to $1,200,000.

Honor U. S. Astronomer

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society yesterday was awarded to an American, Dr. William H. Wright, director of Lick Observatory of the University of California at Mount Hamilton, Calif. The award was made in recognition of Dr. Wright's studies of spectra of gaseous nebulae and novae and also for his work in the photography of planets.

'We Americans' Announce Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—"We Americans" is the title of a new organization announced by George U. Harvey, Republican Borough President of Queens yesterday, to "drive out un-American influences in our schools, colleges, labor unions, relief agencies, churches, government departments and wherever found." Associated with Mr. Harvey in the movement is Edward J. Sullivan, one-time Tammany Assemblyman.

Along with the announcement of the formation of the organization, it was said it was supported by veterans' organizations, Roy P. Monahon, state commander of the Disabled American Veterans, and Frederick J. Brock, state adjutant of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said today, however, that the use of their names was unauthorized.

"We Americans," according to the announcement is to be organized in each election district, with its members pledged to combat all subversive influences.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 15

President:

Conferred with industrial and labor groups on co-operative efforts to end recession.

Signed bill to prohibit making of photographs, sketches or maps of vital military and naval defenses.

Named Clarence V. Opper of New York to Board of Tax Appeals.

Senate:

Confirmed: George A. Cook to be member of National Mediation Board.

Joseph P. Kennedy to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Hugh R. Wilson to be Ambassador to Germany.

Norman Armour to be Ambassador to Chile.

House:

Passed bill extending powers of Federal Trade Commission over unfair trade practices and false advertising in foods, drugs and cosmetics.

Wrote into independent offices bill item veto power for President in any appropriation except those for veterans.

Defeated by 209-188 vote move to take Ludlow war referendum resolution from committee.

Departments:

Navy announced three cruisers ordered to Singapore for opening of naval base.

Of All Things . . .

Right House; Wrong Lot

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—George Schrameyer looked with pride at his new home.

"Say, do you want to sell your lot here?" a real estate dealer asked.

"I only own one," Mr. Schrameyer replied.

"Well, this is the one," the dealer informed him, pointing to the lot next door.

Mr. Schrameyer sighed with relief today—after swapping lots with the estate that owned the land where he mistakenly located his house. Under law, the owner could have laid claim to the house.

Gray Hair 'n Everything

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—A $1 check dated April 3, 1899, was cashed recently by the Forth Worth National Bank. J. T. Cark, who presented the check, did not say where it had been.

Tin-Can Weddings Banned

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Noisy wedding parties—the kind that rattle tin cans and pails after bridal cars—are taboo in Schenectady.

City Manager C. A. Harrell instructed police to clamp down on excessive fanfare after numerous complaints had been received from silence-loving citizens. To prevent misunderstanding, slips attached to marriage licenses issued by the city call attention to the anti-noise ordinance.

Fiery Gas Cloud Around the Sun Filmed at Observatory in Michigan

The sun is presenting a fireworks display which movie producers might well term stupendous and colossal.

Dr. Edison Pettit, astronomer, is showing movies of a "prominence," a fiery gas cloud 96,000 miles wide—12 times the diameter of the earth—which appeared above the sun's chromosphere, or atmosphere.

Suddenly the prominence shoots up at 17 miles a second. Soon it is going 36, then 116, 337 and finally, as it passes out of the picture, 455 miles a second.

"It was 625,000 miles high when it disappeared through the top of the picture," said Dr. Petit. From its brightness, he added, natural scientists estimated it may have risen as high as the diameter of the sun—866,300 miles.

Great previous velocity observed was 328 miles a second and greatest height of a prominence 580,600 miles.

Part of the record prominence came back and entered the sun's chromosphere. The rest wasted away in space. It was followed by a huge display of "fountain" prominences of fantastic shapes.

To see the fireworks an observer needs, attached to a telescope, a spectro-heliograph, which blots out the main body of the sun and leaves visible its turbulent atmosphere.

The movies of the record prominence were made Sept. 17 at the McMath-Hurlbert Observatory, near Pontiac, Mich. Dr. Pettit, who had been studying prominences at the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory here, helped establish the Michigan Observatory.

"The number of prominences has increased as the sun-spot cycle nears maximum," said Dr. Pettit, "but few are identified directly with the spots, nor do we know that they cause any disturbances on the earth, as sun spots do.

"We use a stationary camera, taking a picture every 10 or 15 minutes. When we find one of these bright gas clouds, we swing the movie camera into action, taking one picture each 45 seconds.

"The cause of prominences is not known, but we are working on the theory they are due to electrical disturbances.

"The pull of an electrical field is not necessarily in a straight line. Hence the clouds may be pulled far above the sun and then drawn back into a hairpin loop."

Gold Star Drivers Make Good 1937 Safety Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — More than 20,000 gold-star drivers operated their motor vehicles in 1937 without an automobile accident, according to information received at the headquarters of the Gold Star Drivers of America and the Carolina Motor Club.

Honor certificates are being prepared for thousands of safe drivers who have operated the past year without accident for which they were responsible, and these awards will be presented in various communities throughout the Carolinas early in the new year, according to Coleman W. Roberts, president of the Carolina Motor Club and the Gold Star Drivers of America.

Lithuania Boosts Budget for 1938

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—The draft State budget for Lithuania for 1938 shows an increase of 9,000,000 litas (or about $1,500,000) for national defense compared with 1937. Expenditure by the ministry of home affairs is estimated at about 3,000,000 litas more than in 1937, while the ministry of finance expenditure is increased by 6,000,000 litas. Education is to receive 11,700,000 litas more than in 1937, communications 8,900,000 litas more, and the ministry of justice expenditure also is to be slightly increased.

To meet these increases, the ministry of finance, the ministry of agriculture and the ministry of communications are to provide 36,800,000 litas more revenue than under the 1937 budget.

The total State revenue and expenditure for 1938 is estimated at 340,700,000 litas.

Crash Air Mail Salvaged

BOZEMAN, Mont., Jan. 15 (AP)—Postal inspectors announce that 808 pieces of mail salvaged from the Northwest Airlines plane which crashed and burned near here Jan. 10 have been forwarded to addressees.

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Link to 'Lost Atlantis' Hinted in Mayan Carvings

(Continued from Page 1)

past. At the same time, a growing demand for chicle, basic ingredient of chewing gum, and Yucatan's second largest industry, provided the means of locating unknown mounds.

It so happens that the sapote trees, from which chicle comes, are most numerous in rich archaeological regions. Dr. Sylvanus Morley, director of explorations at Chichen Itza for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was able to map many new sites by offering rewards to Indian chicle hunters reporting their locations.

Sleep was impossible after five o'clock the morning of our last day in Chichen, and we started out to see as much of "old Chichen" as we could in the few hours of our stay still left. With very little trouble we found the path to the well of Xtoloc, a deep limestone sink not far from Mayaland Lodge, which probably provided much of the water supply of the ancient capital in days gone by. Its dimensions are almost the same as the Sacred Well half a mile to the north, but here a slope led down to the water level. One could see steps continuing beneath the water.

Reminders of Other Years

All along the stony edge, deep depressions such as might have been made by countless rope-lowered water jugs could be seen. Far overhead was a patch of sky. Surrounding the patch were trees festooned with jet-black Spanish moss and abloom with orchids unknown to meager pocketbooks from the States.

We thought surely at this early hour our wandering would have to be alone, but it was at Xtoloc Well we met Pedro, our guide for the rest of the adventure. He must have sensed our deep regret at leaving Chichen, for when something was said about it being an early hour for a native to be afield, he simply smiled and softly replied, "We Yucatecans love this countryside too." Still he did seem very much like the proverbial postman taking a walk on his day off.

Leaving the cenote, we took to a narrow jungle path leading past several mounds of minor importance. Pedro walked ahead and with deft blows from his machette, improved the pathway. We examined Osario or the Tomb of the High Priest, explored years ago by Thompson. At the summit of this all but crumbled ruin he found a narrow shaft which has for its bottom the level of the surrounding country. Its walls were of attractively hewn stone forming a number of niches within which human remains were found. Doubtless there are others still to be explored, for the beams of our powerful flashlight disclosed several likely spots for digging.

The Strong, Clean House

From there we continued along the road leading from El Castillo to the Nunnery, exploring El Chichan-Chob or "Strong, Clean House." It is also called by some the "Pigeon House," probably because of numerous small openings (pigeon-holes) in the central section of the temple cresting. The frieze of hieroglyphics on the eastern wall of the gallery and above the door lintels is exceptionally fine and well preserved. Its construction is very much superior to many of the other buildings in this section, and it lends itself to artistic photographic effects.

Returning again to the roadway we found at a bend in the road a narrow line of bright green. It stood out because the rest of the road was brown dirt. It proves to be an endless belt of army ants, common enough in the tropics, but inspiring for a northerner to watch. Ants moving in one direction carried chewed-off bits of leaves like large umbrellas of green. Those moving in the opposite direction marched empty-mouthed.

A few feet farther on we caught our first glimpse of the Nunnery, a magnificent public building three stories high, with the wing extending eastward so ornately carved it must rank with the best work at Chichen. The famous French archaeologist Le Plongeon worked on this structure, but the bulk of restoration was executed by Carnegie diggers and the Mexican Department of Monuments. The building receives its name from the almost cell-like arrangement of rooms which today are most popular for use as stable accommodations for native donkeys.

Exploring "The Snail"

By far the most interesting building in old Chichen is El Caracol, or the Snail, so called because of its round shape and the winding tunnel and staircase within. This is the structure believed to have been an astronomical observatory. It taught us many things, among which was a striking illustration of a second reason for weaknesses in Mayan buildings, the first being lack of knowledge concerning the use of a keystone with which to close and strengthen an arch. An entire side of the Caracol has been left by the excavators just as it fell, and it shows one of the mistakes of Mayan engineers, who, instead of overlapping the stones with which they faced their structures, as modern bricklayers overlap the bricks in each layer, merely piled them up haphazardly, with the result that oftentimes a whole row of stones was placed one on top of the other, forming a very weak structure.

Near the summit of the observatory we found the openings which are credited with being the "telescopes" though which Mayan astronomers, among other things, calculated the seasons. They had by far the most accurate calendar known at that time anywhere in the world. In fact, America used one much less accurate until along toward the last of the eighteenth century, when the present Gregorian calendar was adopted. The length of the year, too, as measured by modern astronomers, is known to be exactly 365.2422 days. The Mayan calculation was only .0002 of a day short of this. How they achieved such accuracy is almost unbelievable.

From the summit of El Caracol, we view mounds dotting the surrounding country over an area of 16 square miles—every hillock the ruin of some ancient temple. Perhaps some day a large percentage of these will shed their long-worn cloak of jungle entanglements, and lend themselves to reconstruction.

But regardless of how much work the archaeologists accomplish in this direction, no matter how carefully they rebuild the vast crimson-colored platform upon which Chichen Itza's principal buildings stood, the city will probably never again be the great capital and cultural center it was before the so-called "Glorious Triumph" of the Spanish conquerors.

In Mayan Treasure Trove

Chichen Itza
Left—So-Called Red House. Known Also as Chich-an-Chob, or "Strong, Clean House"
Right—Closeup of Nunnery Group

"Sunday"
One of the Two Standard Holders Flanking Either Side of Stairway at Temple of Warriors

Mayaland Lodge
At Chichen Itza, Yucatan

"Monday"
Flagholder Found at Base of Temple of Warriors the Monday After "Sunday" Was Uncovered

Chamberlin

(Continued from Page 1)

ices in Manchuria in 1933-35; and ex-war minister Sadao Araki were present.]

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, today emphasizes that the Government has hitherto been operating a punitive expedition in China. Convinced that the Chinese show "no signs of reconsideration," it is now determined to proceed with vigorous enforcement of ultimate policies, the news agency adds. This is interpreted as a determination upon increased military pressure, if China fails to sign the peace terms that are reported to have been presented to her through the mediation of German diplomats. Apparently the last hope of early peace disappeared yesterday when Dr. Herbert von Dirksen, the German Ambassador, communicated to Foreign Minister Hirota the negative results of soundings of the Chinese attitude taken by German Ambassador to China Dr. Trautmann.

Long Struggle Seen

Japanese high officials now are reluctantly convinced that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek meant what he said when he promised a bitter-end struggle at the outset of hostilities. Although the Home Minister, Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu favors a declaration of war this policy apparently did not win the consent of the cabinet. Today the prolonged liaison conference of the cabinet and Imperial headquarters was devoted to formulation of the forthcoming statement to clarify the government policy. This will doubtless be elaborated further when leading ministers address the Diet which opens its session at the end of next week.

Indications are that the first step in the new policy will be a simultaneous withdrawal of Japanese Ambassador Kawagoe from Shanghai and the Chinese Ambassador from Tokyo. The next development is likely to be recognition of the Peking regime as the legitimate government in China. While occupation of all China seems beyond Japan's military resources the next few months will most probably witness an acceleration of the military effort, directed at the following objectives:

Linking of territory already occupied in north and central China.

Occupation of Canton and Hankow, the first being designed to sever China's connection with the outside world and the second aiming at strengthening the Japanese grip on the Yangtse Valley in its drive against the Nationalist Government in the remote interior.

More Workers Re-Hired

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 15 (AP)—Three hundred and fifty employees, mostly women, will return to work next Monday when the Louis Miller & Co. plant resumes operations, it was announced yesterday. The company, manufacturers of shirts, furloughed the employees Dec. 15. They will return on the basis of a five-day week.

Japan Attacks Western Prestige?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—What, if any rights do foreign noncombatants have in a zone of hostilities? What is the proper reaction if one's Nationals are killed and wounded and their property destroyed during military operations? Are Japan's military, naval and air forces deliberately attacking citizens of other countries in China? Is there any authority in Japan capable of enforcing greater care as regards foreign persons and property on the part of Japan's soldiers, sailors and airmen?

These are only a few of the questions which persist here since the sinking of the American gunboat Panay and the shelling of the British warships Ladybird and Bee.

An informal interchange of views at one of the Foreign Office press conferences illustrates the governmental viewpoints on such issues. The Foreign Office spokesman remarked that, while the Japanese armed forces should and would exercise all possible care in abstaining from attacks on foreign nationals, the problem would be much simplified if foreigners and foreign ships were kept outside the zones of hostilities. Whereupon a foreign correspondent observed that perhaps equally desirable results could be achieved if no bombs were being dropped from Japanese airplanes.

Observations in Tokyo

With this interchange one may bracket two other observations which came to this correspondent's attention. A Japanese admiral, discussing the question of guarantees against future incidents remarked: "We are not gods. If foreigners are in a battle zone no amount of precaution can insure that some of them may not be hit."

And an experienced foreign diplomat, looking at the subject from a different angle, arrived at a conclusion not dissimilar to that of the Japanese admiral when he said:

"There is only one real guaranty against further loss of foreign lives and injury to foreign property. That is stoppage of the war."

The idea that attacks on foreign persons and property are a part of Japan's deliberate policy may be ruled out. It is obviously in Japan's political and military interest to keep other powers passive until China's resistance is crushed. It is China, not Japan, that would stand to gain from a rising tide of feeling in America or Great Britain, which might lead to the ultimate involvement of one or both of these powers in the Far Eastern conflict.

Factors in Incidents

There are, however, two factors which make for occasional "incidents," despite the sincere desire of the Japanese Government to avoid them. The first of these is the reckless excitement that is part of international combat. Even the mild stimulus of a hotly contested game of tennis will not infrequently cause a player temporarily to lose his judgment and make some ill considered stroke or move. Imagine the vastly more formidable problem of a battle, as it appears to Japanese officers and soldiers, who take war with the most fanatical earnestness.

A second factor that makes for trouble is the extreme difficulty of inflicting punishment on a Japanese officer or soldier for anything that he may have done in the line of duty. It is hard enough for the Tokyo Foreign Office to obtain a clear report of what has happened from the War and Navy Ministries, to say nothing of being able to obtain satisfaction in the form of punishment of responsible individuals.

It was proof of the extraordinary seriousness with which the Panay sinking was viewed here that Admiral Keizo Mitsunami, commander of the unit of naval airplanes which carried out the bombing, was recalled, and that six aviators were held for court martial. Neither of these measures was allowed to be made public in Japan.

Navy Less Provincial

Of the two services, the navy is more amenable than the army to control in matters affecting foreign interests. Naval officers, by virtue of their profession, have traveled more, as arule, than their colleagues in the army, and have a larger appreciation of the strength of foreign powers. The Japanese soldiers are mostly drawn from peasant districts; their officers in many cases come from the small landed gentry. Neither officers nor soldiers, in many cases, are well acquainted with foreign flags and the necessity for respecting them, even in the heat of combat.

There is a marked difference in the Japanese attitude toward America and toward Great Britain. The story that the Panay was sunk because it was believed to be a British gunboat is doubtless an ironical exaggeration. But the Japanese effort to grant to America as much satisfaction as is consistent with the great powed and keen sense of prestige of the army and navy is in definite contrast to the chilly and grudging response to the British protest on the wounding of the Ambassador to China. I have talked with no Japanese who did not consider the bombing of the Panay a deplorable accident; but the shelling of the British warships on the same day is widely regarded here as not altogether accidental.

Contrasted Treatment

These attitudes are a natural result of the strongly contrasted treatment which Great Britain and America have received in the Japanese press, which, to a large extent, molds Japanese public opinion. No country, not even the Soviet Union, has been so consistently abused in the Japanese press during recent months as Great Britain, which is represented as aiding China's resistance and crossing Japan's path in various parts of the globe.

On the other hand, American criticism of Japan has been notably soft-pedaled, and it is doubtful whether any adequate conception of the strength and depth of American disapproval of Japanese actions in China has reached the Japanese public. This tradition of trying to keep Japanese public opinion favorable in regard to America has been preserved throughout the Panay crisis, which has been described in guarded and censored terms here.

So in the future, as in the past, it may be anticipated that the Japanese armed force will be more reckless with British than with American interests. But there does not appear to be absolute guaranty against incidents affecting Americans.

W. H. C.

Shanghai Exports Increased in 1937

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Jan. 15

The Shanghai Customs Administration today issued figures showing an increase in exports during 1937, despite nearly six months of hostilities between China and Japan, compared with the preceding year.

Imports were valued at $508,844,000 Chinese (about $160,000,000) during the year as against $553,094,000 in 1936.

Exports were valued at $404,395,000 as against $361,400,000 in 1936.

Postal revenues, however, decreased one-half, resulting in a 40 per cent reduction in all post office salaries.

Berlin Press Minimizes Dodd's New York Speech

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP)—A three-line reference to the protest of the German Ambassador, Hans Heinrich Dieckhoff, to Secretary of State Cordell Hull was all that was permitted to be printed here yesterday concerning the anti-Hitler speech of William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany.

The item carried by the semi-official news agency, The Deutches Nachrichtenburo, merely stated that the German Ambassador had protested against Mr. Dodd's "insulting references to Germany and the Führer," in New York.

"We don't propose to take further notice," a Government spokesman said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Britain has received some hard knocks in China during recent months and these are not completely accidental. They are, on the contrary, part of a carefully planned Japanese military program, in which Americans and other Occidentals have likewise been sufferers, although not to the extent of Britain.

The numerous outrages against British residents and British interests in China must be regarded as partly accidental, but all to a degree deliberate in the sense that they fit within the frame of a settled policy to discredit foreign prestige—especially British prestige—in Chinese eyes.

It was certainly not the intention of the Japanese, for example, to wound the British Ambassador by airplane machine gunning while he was motoring between Nanking and Shanghai; but on the other hand, the calculated carelessness of this and other shooting on any and all occasions was such that incidents involving foreigners were unavoidable. On the whole, when a personage of some importance became involved, so much the better—from the Japanese military viewpoint—if the repercussion was not so great as to dictate greater caution.

Innocent Bystanders

This may sound fantastic, but it is not half so fantastic as the actual record. Without recapitulating the list of happenings here, it may be said that probably in no modern hostilities have "innocent bystanders" (both Chinese non-belligerents and foreigners) suffered so heavily as in the China warfare dating from Aug. 14, a day in which approximately 1800 persons of various nationalities were killed in the Shanghai foreign areas.

The fact that accidents involving Chinese airplanes and, to a lesser extent, artillery, played a considerable part in all this only complicates matters. Probably in Chinese eyes even the Chinese mishaps tended to put foreign prestige down when no retaliation followed. But whereas, in any event, the Chinese had no motive in proving such accidents unless they thought the Shanghai situation might encourage foreign intervention, there is some evidence—unfortunately, not subject to direct quotation—from the Japanese side that the destruction of foreign prestige was as much a part of settled Japanese policy as the frontal attack on the Chinese.

Japanese Military Policy

Japan's military policy in China, as it shaped up soon after the hostilities broadened to field not previously contemplated, is understood to have come under three main headings:

1. To destroy China's power to resist militarily, together with a large measure of destruction of Chinese economic power.
2. To damage foreign prestige in Chinese eyes, particularly the prestige of the British.
3. To obtain material gains.

Canton being the most ticklish of these. The time is considered at hand for going to work on the third point—getting something substantial for Japan with as little delay as may be. Lacking a durable peace with the Chinese Government, now virtually nothing but a military headquarters, the Japanese are proceeding to set up their own puppet regimes with some central authority finally to be recognized by Japan, and probably also by Germany and Italy if the three-party entente proves that substantial.

Count on British Delay

Of course a war with Britain is not at all desired by Japan, which would lose without a doubt if the issue were kept strictly between the two countries. Japan has, however, been willing to gamble on British lack of full armaments, and particularly on British preoccupation with the peace of Europe.

On the other hand, Britain has been trying to settle matters with Germany and if this could be achieved either by a return of colonies or by other means, Japan might find herself confronted by a stern British lion no longer facing trouble in his own special preserves. Thus a degree of haste, and the dealing of many daring and risky strokes, has been a requisite of the Japanese action in China against Britain. From now on, Japanese military men appear to hope that they can "ease off" in this respect while still keeping the Chinese convinced that they must stand or fall alone.

Randall Gould

Paris Upset as Safety Valve; Italy Seen Facing Difficulty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—The sudden recrudescence of political and industrial problems in France, while causing some disquiet in European diplomatic circles, has brought comment from various quarters that whereas in France there is an outlet for discontent, certain other countries are in even worse economic straits without possessing any political safety valve through which to let off the steam of discontent.

Italy in particular is believed to be in a difficult position. Grave need already exists in certain classes of raw materials. Last week saw the inauguration of a countrywide campaign for old iron and other scrap metals. Moreover, private advices from Ethiopia besides confirming the fact that there is little raw material to be had merely for the taking, indicate the Italians are finding the task of subduing the country more than a handful.

In such circumstances it has not caused much surprise that Italian restaurants in the Soho district in London are now only able to feed clients on old stocks of Italian spaghetti, export having been forbidden by decree since July.

Italy Busy at Budapest

Meanwhile in the diplomatic sphere, the current week has seen Italy busy trying to retain its traditional hold on Austria and Hungary while at the same time seeking to develop the friendship of these two states with Roumania and Yugoslavia who have hitherto been in the opposite camp.

The Duce's efforts in this connection have aroused definite misgivings in Berlin. Berlin wonders what the effect would be on Germany's aspirations if the southern partner in the Berlin-Rome axis succeeded in building a solid Central European bloc consisting of the Rome Protocol States and the Little Entente. Might it not conceivably interpose a formidable barrier to German expansion toward the southeast? The result of surmises along these lines have been shown in the usually guarded comment from Berlin on the Budapest meeting of Rome Protocol Powers this week.

Germany also is beginning to have doubts whether after all the new Roumanian Government is going to be quite so well disposed toward the Berlin end of the axis as was believed at first. It is now realized in Berlin that Premier Goga's slogan of "Roumania for the Roumanians" involves 800,000 Germans as well as Jews and Hungarians.

Jewish Policy Tempered

Meanwhile, the past week has seen earlier newspaper stories of Premier Goga's anti-Semitic tendencies heavily watered down, the fact being that whereas the voice is the voice of the Goga-Cuza combination the guiding hands are those of King Carol, who has expressed his determination, in a radiocast speech, of keeping the domestic policy within bounds and of standing by old friends in foreign policy.

During the latter half of the week Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister of Roumania's ally, Poland, has been on a visit to Berlin prior, as German newspapers have noted with some disapproval, to attending a meeting of the League of Nations Council. There is reason to believe that Mr. Beck has been sounding out Baron Konstantin von Neurath on two main issues, one of which, of course, is Danzig on which Poland wants assurance that assimilation of the free city with the Third Reich is not contemplated.

Mr. Beck's other topic concerns the terms on which Germany might return to the League. Mr. Beck, like many other foreign ministers, has never been greatly impressed by the semi-official declaration issued at the time Italy left the League that Germany would "in no circumstances" return to Geneva. The result of Mr. Beck's investigations are expected to form the subject of important back-stage conversations during the forthcoming meeting of the League Council which is now expected to meet on Jan. 26.

Russia Suspends Pay to Italy

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—Soviet Russia today suspended commercial payments to Italy, holding that the Italian navy had refused to pay for Soviet oil and that Soviet ships were detained in Italian ports.

The Government announced payments to the Soviet Union by Italian firms also had been suspended.

The Soviet trade delegation to Italy as well as trading organizations in Russia were instructed to suspend payments to Italian firms, including bills held by third persons.

The money in dispute will be deposited in a special account of the State Bank of Russia.

The official Communist Party newspaper Pravda explained that the Italian Navy Ministry refused to pay for fuel and oil supplied to it in September.

Pravda declared also that Soviet ships were detained in Italian ports in violation of a special agreement "regarding state property."

Whether this meant a refusal to deliver ships Italy now is building for the Soviet Navy was not stated. Italy is one of the few countries with a favorable trade balance with Russia.

Protests Consulate Plan

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Great Britain has informed the Soviet Union she is opposed to closing the British consulate in Leningrad on Russian orders. Informed sources said the notification was not an actual refusal, but contended that the Russian policy of consular "parity" was contrary to all precedent.

Blow Aimed at Tax Contests

(Continued from Page 1)

cisions in the light of existing tax laws," he explained, "and hasty changes can produce unexpected results of much greater significance than the revenue directly involved."

For this reason, he said, the subcommittee did not undertake to recommend amendments at this time on all phases of the tax problem submitted to it.

Meanwhile, the undersecretary said, the Treasury will continue studying the component parts of a broad general program for revenue revision. He summarized some of the major topics being considered and upon which recommendations will be made at some later time:

Some Important Topics

1. Methods for integration of the federal and state taxing systems and for elimination of overlapping of certain forms of taxes.
2. Elimination from future issues of securities tax exemption features now accorded state and federal governments; the question of tax exemption of incomes of federal, state and municipal officers.
3. Gradual repeal of additional manufacturers' excise taxes which were imposed on a temporary basis and a substitution for them, if necessary, of other forms of permanent taxation.
4. Possible consolidation of estate and gift taxes.
5. Simplification of the administration of taxes, and particularly in the procedure for suits and appeals involving deficiencies and refunds.
6. The general problem of exemptions and credits, including personal exemptions and earned income credit.

Mr. Magill said the tax group seriously considered repeal of the capital stock and excess profits tax.

"These two taxes," he said, "have little to recommend them save the assurance of $150,000,000 to $175,000,000 of revenue. As these two taxes work out they can be regarded in most cases as essentially an additional tax on net income but based upon a guess made one year or two years previously as to what the net income will be.

"The subcommittee concluded, however, that it would be undesirable to increase the corporation normal tax to the extent required to make up the loss of revenue from the repeal of these two taxes."

Mr. Magill said the subcommittee decided against retroactive amendments for several reasons.

Canada, U. S. Plan New Air Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A joint Canadian-American conference on civil aviation recommended yesterday adoption of four international arrangements covering operation of aircraft between the two countries as follows:

1. Air navigation dealing with technical requirements.
2. Reciprocal issuance of pilot certificates.
3. Reciprocal recognition of certificates of air-worthiness of machines for export.
4. Regional arrangements governing the use of radio for aeronautical service in harmony with existing international understandings.

The first three proposals mean a revision of present arrangements covering the same subjects.

Want a Street Car? $40 Sale in Tacoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Want to buy a street car for only $40? You can do it here.

Having just obtained a new long-time franchise to operate a street car system in Tacoma, the Tacoma Railway & Power Company is eliminating its old-fashioned electric cars and buying 85 fine new gasoline buses. A plan to municipalize the street car system was defeated.

The one cable line here, always slow and running straight up the hill from the municipal dock, is to be eliminated as the gasoline buses are guaranteed to go up the hill safely and in good time.

School Inquiry Asked In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A complete overhaul of the educational system of New South Wales will be demanded by the Teachers' Federation at a conference of interested bodies to be held in Sydney during the 150th Anniversary celebrations.

Mr. M. Mackinnon, president of the federation, said that New South Wales had got through the financial crisis caused by the depression largely at the expense of its children, whose education cost per head had been greatly curtailed.

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NOTICE
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Many schools admit new students for the winter term which begins after the first of January. For information about such opportunities, consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor, published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Schools—Colleges
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The Playroom—As a Co-operative Enterprise

Parents—Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Our Room'—A Proving Ground For Growth in Character

A Simple Basement Playroom That Has Provided Practice-Space for Wholesome Adjustments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Six years ago, when we built our new home, we planned and had installed a simple playroom in the basement for the use of our four children, then from two to eight years old. It was a large bare room, unadorned except for a roomy fireplace, with rows of shelves reaching from floor to ceiling on each side.

This was no fancy rumpus or game room. The washable walls carried no bright storied decorations, nor were there nursery rhymes embossed on the linoleum of the floor. The walls were a warm and cheerful tan, not too light, nor yet dark. The floor was covered with linoleum checked in tan and brown. At the windows yellow and white checked gingham curtains. This was all.

Bareness With a Purpose

The architect made suggestions, and our friends showed us the pretty rooms they had built for their children, but we were impervious to decorating ideas. The room was bare in its original state, but we did not expect it to remain so. Four active children, with ideas of their own, we thought would see to that.

And so they did. The room has been many things in the interyening six years. At one time it was a full-fledged bakery, specializing in the preparation of angel food cakes. But it has never been bare nor uninteresting.

It has never, it is true, been a show place, nor has its hodgepodge of decoration assembled by four very different children been unusually artistic, but it is undoubtedly a place with character all its own.

That is what we secretly call the room, my husband and I—a character room. To the children we hint of nothing so grandiloquent. To them it is simply now, as it was six years ago when we turned it over to them, Our Room.

Remarkably little quarreling takes place in this room, for a quarrel of any consequence means that not one or two, but all must leave the room until they are able to remain together in harmony. This is one of the rules made by the children themselves, and though it may react at times to the disadvantage of a child who has been behaving well, still in a family of four it is safe to say that if one is in error today, it may be the other, or the other, or the other, tomorrow; and justice is pretty evenly distributed in the long run.

Rob and John, being the older boys, each have a wall to themselves at each end of the room. David and Alice divide the long wall opposite the fireplace. Shelf space for books and other treasures is evenly divided among the four.

Reflect Varied Interests

John's wall is covered with large and realistic paintings of wild animals. He is a competent and colorful, if somewhat unoriginal, artist. Strung from the ceiling on a complicated arrangement of wires are airplanes of every variety. These are brought forth in infinite detail on the workbench which is his chief and most prideful possession.

Rob is the eldest of the children, and recently his wall blossomed forth with a fine selection of movie and radio stars in glossy roto-gravured perfection. The other children looked a little scornfully upon this sign of age and weakness in one who had heretofore seemed a strong and superior character. But after all, it was HIS wall, so there was no protest.

It is to Rob, not Alice as one might expect, that the large sized electric stove which stands in the playroom belongs. Though he excels in baseball and soccer among his playmates, he has been from an early age an interested and enthusiastic cook. With his desk and his typewriter (for he is also of a journalistic turn of mind) the electric stove has equal standing in his section of the room. The Goody Bakery, while a joint enterprise, with the others serving as assistant cooks, delivery boys, and clerks, was a project of Rob's, whose specialty was, and is, angel food cake.

Good Experience

The bakery is no longer an active going concern, but it was a successful and worth-while enterprise while it lasted, and cakes or brownies are still furnished to customers on order.

While Rob's and John's interests have varied little with the years, Dave who was but two when he became a member of Our Room, has passed through all the little boy stages of building blocks, crayons (including drawing his own designs on the washable wall) and miniature railway systems, and now is a sportsman in his own right, with a profusion of tennis rackets, skis and skates giving his corner a fresh outdoorish motif. These contrast strangely with the neat and pretty toy housekeeping furniture which Alice has set up just next door.

Alice, like John, likes to draw and paint, but her pictures run to sunsets, flowers, and birds. Her dolls and drawing board live side by side, in this, her portion of the room. There was a time when Alice became a Nuisance, but the rules of the room forbade her expulsion. The fault was not her own, her brothers admitted that, but it was just that, unfortunately for her and for everyone else in the family, she was a GIRL. No use to anybody, of course, but due to the companionable spirit of Our Room, enforced by unalterable rules as to fair conduct, they did not, as they might otherwise have done, tell her so.

Managed With Fairness

The real cause of the discontent was that the boys wanted to use Our Room as headquarters for a secret club, of course strictly masculine in its constituency, and it was inconvenient to have Alice and her friends coming in and out without the password.

So the matter was managed diplomatically. What the boys did was to build a playhouse for Alice in another part of the basement. It was a very fine playhouse and she was delighted with it. She moved her dolls and doll furniture into it, and for a time the secret society flourished, until interest naturally faded, as interests will. Alice, not even conscious that she had not been wanted, drifted back to her accustomed space, though she still cherishes and spends much of her time in her own playhouse near Daddy's workbench.

We grown-ups have had very little to say about Our Room. In the beginning, we said in effect: "This is your room. You each have a part of it for your own. You may do what you like with the walls and floor. You may change things about in any way you choose. You must not interfere with each other, and you must not quarrel. Also we expect you to keep the room clean and in order."

It seems almost unbelievable, but I have never cleaned this room myself. The children have done all the work, keeping it fairly tidy day by day, having a Saturday cleaning, and going over things thoroughly twice a year when we do our spring and fall housecleaning ourselves. Though during an active day, it has a lot of confusion, still it is basically a clean room, and after a Saturday cleaning, it is spick and span.

Working Headquarters

Naturally it is a noisy place, and sometimes there are brief sounds of conflict. But on the whole the charm of having a room of their own holds good. With this room as headquarters, a good deal of restless running in and out and up and down is eliminated, so that I have heard guests wonder aloud just how I keep four children so well in control.

On the whole we are prouder of this miscellaneous collection of treasures, this shabby chaotic playroom, than we would be of a well-equipped game room or a gaily modernistic rumpus room. While we are a little self-conscious about dubbing it a character room, still we think that our plain bare playroom has developed into just that.

Beth S. Hollyer

©J. Kirchner

Visiting the Children's Library in Viborg, Finland. Upper Left—The Reading Room Is Devoted Largely to Periodicals and Picture Books. Center—This Is Why the Books Are Kept so Neat and Clean—Low Basins for Compulsory Hand-Washing Are a Feature of the Children's Section. Right—No Shelves Are Out of a Small Patron's Reach. Below—The Entrance to the Children's Library Presents the Simple and Pleasing Lines for Which the Finnish Architects and Designers Are Becoming Noted

The Postman Is Waiting

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We overheard a group of mothers the other night discussing certain letters that have appeared in this column recently. But when we casually suggested that some of the rest of you might like to hear their opinions, there arose a vague murmur about being "awfully busy lately"—is that why you have been so silent, too? Now that the Christmas holidays are over, however, and John and Mary Jane have gone back to school, we hope you will sit down and write that letter you have been promising yourself you would write for so long. It so happens that the Parent Mailbox has not been overly full these past few weeks. And as Mr. R. J. S. indicates, it is not you parents only who watch for the postman!—Editor of The Parent.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thanking You

Isle of Wight

Dear Editor:

Although I have no children of my own it has given me very great joy to read of the way in which parents handle the many problems which occur in the training and correcting of children.

Almost everyone, I imagine, has been closely associated at one time or another with a family where there are children. It is through such association that one can clearly see the difference in their attitudes and mental outlook. It may seem trying at times to pacify the little ones, yet the experience is very worth while; there being a genuine satisfaction in doing our part towards giving them a sound start in this world of activity.

These letters have an added interest in that they deal with children of most ages and in various countries. For the effort and thought given by the writers of these letters and for the editing of this column I am very grateful.

(Mr.) R. J. S.

♪ ♪ ♪

'How to Play With Your Child' A New Book for Parents

At last we've found out how our Aunt Jessie made that handkerchief mouse with which she used to entertain us when we went to visit in her big, high-ceilinged home. We hadn't thought of that little white mouse for years, not until the other day when Ruth Zechlin's "How to Play With Your Child" (Barrows Mussey, Inc., New York. $2.00) came into our hands.

There was our mouse on the first page we turned to. "Fifi," Ruth Zechlin calls him, but our Aunt Jessie had lots of names for him. The same little mouse that used to crawl ever so slowly up her long sleeve, and all of a sudden jump right into our eager, peering face. Here he is, sketched in all the phases of his evolution from a pocket handkerchief to his own creepy little self.

♪ ♪ ♪

We thought you'd like to know about this new book, in case you are an aunt or an uncle, a mother or a father, with various small Emmy Lou's and Jimmy Jo's who sometimes put you hard to it for their entertainment. The author has had much practical experience playing with children.

"Give the children a quiet place to play. Let them have the right *toys*, and then let them play by themselves as much as possible." This is the keynote of Ruth Zechlin's advice to the young parent. "But by no means," she hastens to add, "give up the little things which mother and child enjoy together—games with the fingers, rhymes, ride-a-cock-horse, looking at picture books, or story-telling. The main thing here, as in all child training, is not to overdo." A chapter on "All Kinds of Games for the Mother and Child" is full of suggestions—"Fifi," for instance.

The author is convinced of the importance of letting children make things themselves—individual toys or games, or presents to be given away. Directions are given for a number of each. The mother's part in handiwork, according to the author, should be to see that there is time for it and that the children can get the material to work with; then to let them work as independently as possible. The mother must know how to make lots of things in order to be able to give the child new stimulation when needed, but it should not happen that the child loses the joy in his own activity "because Mother knows how to do everything better."

♪ ♪ ♪

And how about the bigger children? They too should be left to play by themselves as much as possible. "That makes it all the more fun," the author points out, "to play with them on special occasions, on Sunday afternoons or in little family celebrations. Perhaps Father will have time then too. The hours in which the whole family plays together will be something for the children to remember all their lives." Guessing games, chain word games, and all kinds of writing games are among those suggested for group play with family or friends.

The book is profusely illustrated with simple drawings that show how to make many of the things mentioned. We regret that the author saw fit to include directions for making paper pistols and swords, and wooden pop-guns. We feel that the sooner such toys are banished from the playroom the better.

A useful little volume, we are glad to mention it in this column. And we think you will agree with its author when she says, "But even the finest play-corner and the most suitable playthings are not of main importance. First and foremost is the atmosphere in the house where the child grows up. That is why in spite of all our troubles, we grown-ups should let this motto rule in our house:

'Cheerfulness is sunshine for growing things.'"

—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Children's Library at Viborg

Finland's Careful Provision for Youthful Readers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Viborg, Finland

It must be fun to be a child in Viborg.

Viborg—or Vilpuri, as the Finns prefer to spell it—is a town at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland. It is one of Finland's leading timber shipping ports and is on the railroad between Helsingfors, the capital, and Leningrad.

If there is a bit of the antiquary in you, you'll enjoy Viborg, for it was for generations an old Russian city, fragrant with ancient castles, twisty-turny streets and a handsome tower restaurant. But you'll find just as much there for study if you're an adherent to the smart, modern school of design. And one of Viborg's attractions is the handsome new library they have provided for the 49,000 people who live in this really appealing little city. And of special interest in Viborg is the Children's Library.

There are certain advantages in being a new country, as Finland and some of the other states on the eastern side of the Baltic are proving. True, they may lack an intense national tradition. But similarly, they are not fettered to a hoary and out-moded past. And the new library at Vilpuri is an instance of the advantages inherent in such a situation.

Surrounded by Greenery

Have the Finns jammed their fine new library right up against a city building-line? They have not. They have set it back, in a well-tended plot of grass, surrounded by trees, shrubbery and other greenery. Severely simple in its lines, the building was designed by the Finnish architect, Alvar Aalto, whose standing in his craft and country is attested by his selection to do the Finnish pavilion at last year's Paris Exposition.

The Viborg Library was opened in 1935, and thus is not strictly the newest thing in Finland. But it's as fresh, as spick-and-spandy clean, as on the day it was completed. For the Finns have a strong national consciousness. They reason, Why build a handsome new library and let it get dingy around the corners?

Even the Children's Section is an expression of this rigorous Finnish cleanliness, not only in the building itself, but in its policy. For every child on entering the juvenile part is confronted with a series of very low and shallow wash basins, easily accessible to the smallest patron. Here grimy little fingers are put through the routine of compulsory hand-washing. From this ritual the small patron may pass either to the right and into a periodical room with tables of varying heights, or to the left and into the stacks.

In Finnish And Swedish

With a population of 3,000,000, Finland cannot support many children's papers, but what they do have are available in this reading room, as well as picture books for youngsters of pre-reading age. The magazines as well as the books in the loan section are in Finnish and Swedish, the two official languages of the country, but in no foreign text. If children wish books in English, French, German or the other languages represented in the adult section of the Viborg Library, such books are issued through the borrower's parents.

There are four women as attendants and advisors to the children, but the element of policing is at a minimum. The youngsters seem unusually appreciative of the facilities open to them and it is reported that not once since the library opened has there been any sort of row or commotion among the patrons. This is something of an achievement when you consider that during each summer day there are about 150 boys and girls in the junior section and about 500 daily throughout the winter, and all those within a three-hour span.

The Children's Library is open from 4 to 7 p. m. daily but it is hoped that it can soon be made available from 12 to 2 in the afternoon, so that the children can go there between school periods. The city and suburbs have a radius of 15 miles and many children cannot go home during the noon recess. Thus it is desired to provide them with suitable reading and recreational facilities during this interlude.

Parents do not accompany their offspring inside, but this is the only distinction of any kind observed in the juvenile division. Little rascals with bare feet and torn clothing are seen selecting books and whispering of literary preferences side-by-side with well-dressed and well-groomed children. And this is a rather agreeable instance of the sound social order which Finland seeks to foster among her people.

Rodger L. Simons

Series on the Public Schools of England

Beginning Jan. 18 and appearing each Tuesday for 14 weeks, is a series of unusual articles on the English Public School (such schools as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Bedales, Roedean), its aims, and achievements. These 14 articles, generously illustrated, are by outstanding educators, former graduates, and recent pupils; and should help interpret to readers of the Education Page this famous British contribution to educational thought and practice.

Children's Radio Programs

Hon. George Henry Payne, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, has received a deluge of correspondence as a result of a recent statement in which he criticized children's radio programs. Most of the letter writers insist that children's programs are even worse than Commissioner Payne stated. The Commissioner is eager to learn how widespread among parents is dissatisfaction with present children's programs and the insistence that they be improved.—From Education by Radio.

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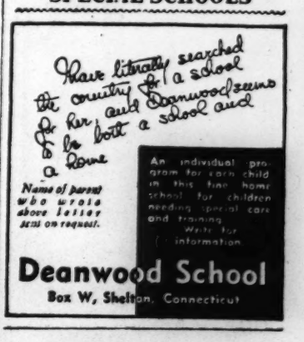
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A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

Two rooms and two stairways from early New England houses have been installed in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and are now open to the public. From the Samuel Wentworth house erected in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1671 came the large chamber, at the left, with its excellent pine panelling and timbered ceiling. As re-erected, it contains chairs, tables, and other items of its original century. . . . Also from the Samuel Wentworth house came this interesting stairway with its spiral balusters. It is another portion of a fine old house rescued when it had already reached the hands of wreckers. . . . One of the earliest surviving New England homes is the Hart House built in Ipswich, Mass., about 1640. From this building, the chief room shown at the right, above, has been removed, re-erected in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Massive oak beams in the ceilings, plaster between the floor timbers and nicely grooved sheathing about the fireplace, make this a highly valuable example of early American practice. This view shows the bed corner, for in those early days there was likely to be a bed in the parlor.

Two Interiors of the 1600's

By Helen Johnson Keyes

New York

Things of moment have been happening on the third floor of the American Wing in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. As a result of work covering more than a year, there are now installed in that gallery and ready to greet the public, the parlor from the Hart house, built in Ipswich, Mass. about 1640; a large room from the Samuel Wentworth House, erected in 1671 in Portsmouth, N. H.; and two staircases from the Wentworth house, the first contemporary with its erection, the second dating from alterations made in 1710.

These new rooms and stairs replace in this gallery some reproductions of early New England houses, as well as some original sections which have now been placed elsewhere in this wing.

The parlor of the Hart house is one of the oldest rooms in the United States and the house one of the most perfect survivals of the Pilgrim period. Its chamfered framing is still intact and the chimney wall still covered by the molded sheathing which was put up in 1640.

This low room is divided by a massive summer beam. Buttressed with corner posts and girts of hewn oak, its ceiling plastered between the floor timbers and lighted by small leaded windows, the interior brings to life the Tudor traditions of the 1500's in England. This noble style is reiterated in the chamfers of the framing and the molding of the pine sheathing and the carving that travels horizontally across the lintel of the fireplace.

Architecture and decoration remind us that the first settlers of New England, most of them from rural districts of England, where such houses can still be seen, occupied a transitional position in social development between an almost vanished medievalism and the swiftly approaching sophistication of the eighteenth century, so abruptly different in feeling.

The Museum has made a few changes in entrances in order to provide for the circulation of visitors, and where modern doors had replaced in this house the old ones, batten doors made from original sheathing from the stair well, have restored the ancient look. Similarly, hardware of the period has supplanted later sorts, and the butterfly, cock's-head and butterfly strap hinges are a rare delight to behold. The fire opening copies exactly the original one, and in its right-hand corner has an oven 30 inches deep with recessed jambs.

Although correct for this period, the furnishings were never in use in the Hart parlor. They include a Massachusetts court cupboard, with usual applied turnings, two turned arm chairs, a fine chair table, a carved oak chest, and an oak bed with molded rails. In the seventeenth century a bed was a customary parlor piece. A Turkey rug covering, a Bible box, various examples of old metal and pottery, and some homespun woolen and contemporary velvet, paint in the details of an authentic interior, one which conjures up for us not only facts but emotions.

The Wentworth Chamber

Taken from the second story of the Samuel Wentworth house, built in 1671 in Portsmouth, N. H., and altered in 1710, this chamber carries us into the periods of Charles II, William and Mary and Queen Anne. When it is entered a moment after the Hart parlor has been examined, the transition from medievalism to elegance is startling, considering the short span of years that divides their building. But the one is derived from rural architecture, the other reflects the advancing culture of the town.

In a number of features the Wentworth house was advanced for its day and age; and in this chamber the progress of architectural refinements is apparent in such features as the bolection moldings which frame the panels of the wainscoting; the mantel; the covered-in ceiling; the double-hung sash windows.

This interior is decidedly enhanced by the painted woodwork, now restored to its original Indian-red, or sepia. The aspect of refinement is confirmed also by the furnishings. Because no inventories appertaining to the Wentworth belongings are known to exist, the pieces have merely been chosen from those styles which prevailed in the late 1600's and which are of the same kind which are likely to have decorated this interior in its days of dignity.

A caned day-bed, a japanned high boy, tall-backed caned chairs, a gateleg table, the cushions of old East India cotton, painted red and blue; a silver inkstand by John Coney, a silver tankard by Jeremiah Dummer, brass candlesticks on the mantel; the brass fire-back (dated 1677); some dated English Delft; these furnishings make the room as it may have looked after it was altered in 1710. Fringed draw curtains made of seventeenth century blue homespun silk have been copied from an engraved pattern by Daniel Marot and hang against the top of the window in shirred drapery which is ornamental and yet leaves free access to the light.

Two Staircases

Other structural features of this Wentworth house conserved by the Museum are a staircase dating from the time of building and one that was added about 1710. The earlier one, from the rear of the first floor, is steep and has narrow, turning treads, and is now concealed as it was in the house, by a partition of vertical sheathing closed at bottom and top by a batten door. The second stairway, which led up from the entrance to the attic, is remarkable for its spiral oak balusters.

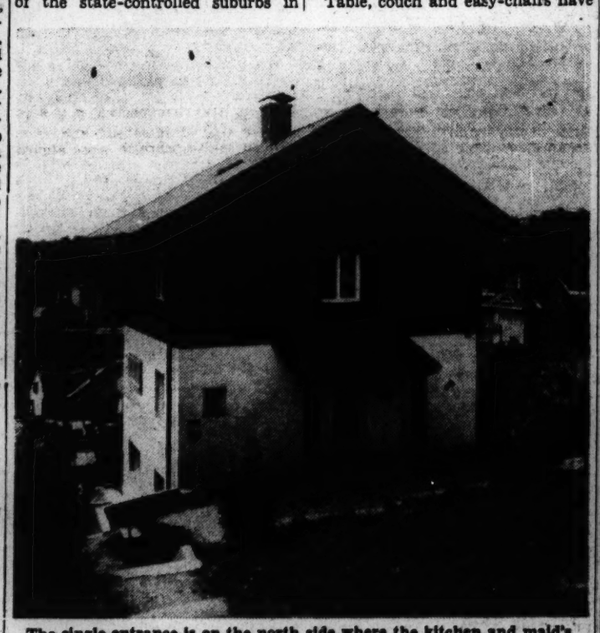
The Museum acquired in 1925 the elements from which it has been able gradually to reconstruct this chamber and the staircases. Greatly altered by modern living and moved from its original site, the house was in the hands of wreckers when these portions were salvaged and the house itself was thus rescued from oblivion.

A House on a Sloping Site

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

There are various societies in Vienna to facilitate the building of family homes by the granting of certain benefits and reductions to their members. Cheap credits are obtainable from federal or local boards; public guarantees are given for mortgages; building loans are negotiated and tax reductions granted. The house here described, designed by the architect, Josef Proksch, has been erected in one of the state-controlled suburbs in Vienna and cost approximately $4500, including the building plot.



The single entrance is on the north side where the kitchen and maid's room are. The second floor has two bedrooms and a bath aside from a large hall which has a breakfast nook

As Austria is a hilly country, architects are therefore often called upon to make the most of a sloping site. In the present case, the ground rises steeply to the north. On the ground floor on this side the architect has placed the hall, kitchen and servant's room. On the same floor, facing south, is the large living room which, owing to the drop of the ground on this side, has the effect of being on the first floor. A wooden balcony runs along the width of the house and steps lead down directly into the garden.

The sloping roof projects far enough to protect, in bad weather, the walls, balcony and plinth which runs round the building. The roof is tiled with rust-colored slates which harmonize well with the neighboring woodland and vineyards.

A striking effect is achieved by having the lower half of the outside walls of whitewashed brick, while the upper half is of wooden boarding over dark russet concrete. The boarding, together with the wooden railings of the balcony, the staircase, and outside shutters, have been painted deep red, with white window frames and doors. The outside woodwork is of resinous larch wood, which is both durable and moisture-resisting. An effect of repose is given by the horizontal arrangement of the bars of the railings of the balcony, while the concrete steps leading down into the garden form an inviting base for the house.

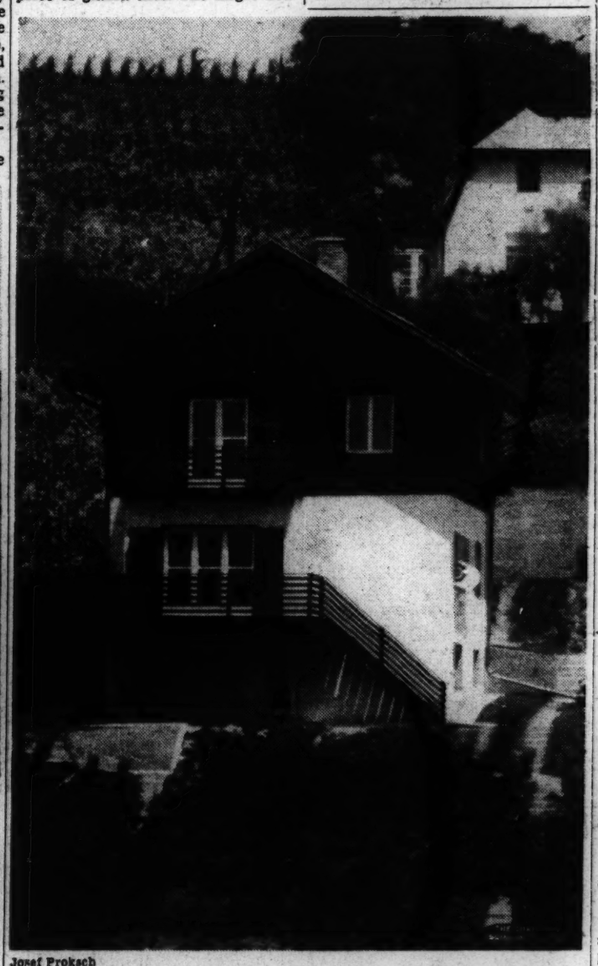
The interior of the house has been designed to give much comfort and space with abundance of air and light. For this reason the windows in the combined living and dining room are placed not symmetrically but according to utility. Toward the east a window, measuring 44 square feet, admits the morning sunshine, and its sliding panes can be adjusted to give a maximum of ventilation. The three-leaved French folding door can be thrown wide to include in the large room the alcove and terrace balcony.

Table, couch and easy-chairs have been placed near this window, and can be carried out into the open air when desired. A grand piano occupies the back portion of the room, while the left side is arranged as a dining room and receives the early morning sun through the east window. A hatch connecting with the kitchen simplifies the service of food. A stove at the back of the room heats the whole apartment.

The entrance hall, level with the garden, is situated in the center of the northern part of the ground floor. From here doors lead into the living room, the servant's room, the back porch and the kitchen. An inner staircase connects the hall with the landing on the first floor, where a cosy nook with table and chairs has been arranged in front of the window facing the vineyards.

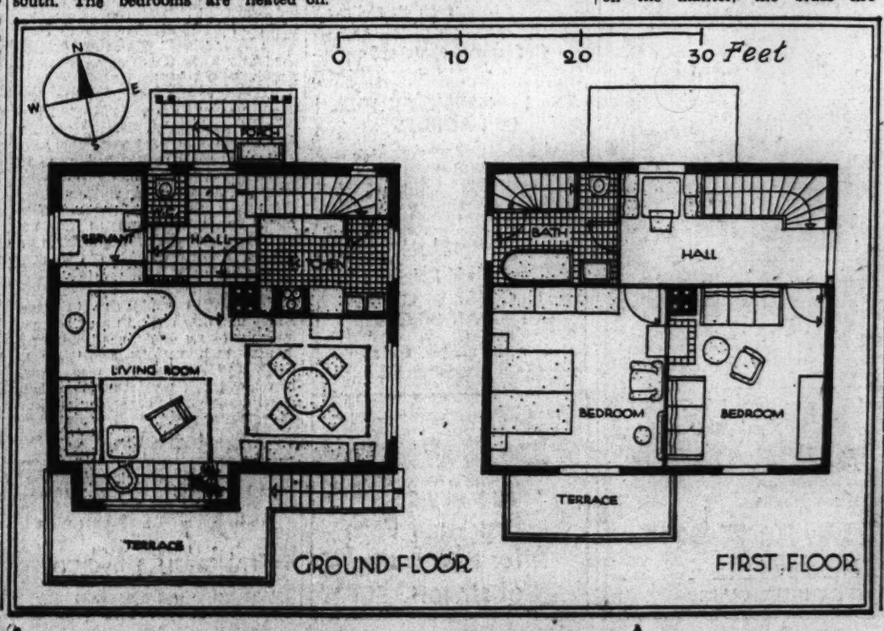
On this floor are the bathroom and two bedrooms with windows facing south. The bedrooms are heated by means of a single stove built into the partition wall. It is lighted from the smaller bedroom, where there is an ordinary fireplace with a mantelpiece of glazed tiles. The larger bedroom has three built-in wardrobes and the smaller room has one.

In the roof is an attic reached by the bathroom staircase and a basement, large enough to accommodate a gardener, is entered through an outside door beneath the large balcony. The garden is planted with fruit trees, vines and shrubs, leaving space for lawns, flower beds and so on.



Josef Proksch

This little wood and stucco house on a hillside in a Vienna suburb was designed by Architect Josef Proksch, and, with the land, cost about $4500. Toward the south it looks over the garden seen in the foreground here. The balcony rails are smartly placed horizontally and form an interesting feature of this side



Art Property Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Valuable furniture, decorations, sporting prints and books from the estates of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jay F. Carlisle, after a three-day period of exhibition, came under the hammer at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 742 Fifth Avenue, on January 11. The sale continued daily in the afternoons through January 15 and also in the mornings of January 13 and 14. On the afternoon and evening of January 18 the library will be dispersed.

The property comprises the contents of "Rosemary," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle in East Islip, Long Island. The great English cabinetmakers of the eighteenth century are dominantly represented in the furniture, but French and English pieces of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are also present. Georgian paneling, Flemish tapestries, Persian and Spanish rugs and also Wilton and chenille carpets, fine hangings, Chinese porcelains, chiefly of the K'ank-hsi period, carved jade, enamels, ivories, lacquers, paintings on silk and glass, Staffordshire figures and table porcelains, glass, bibelots, Georgian silver, Sheffield ware and other silver, pressed and molded glass, both English and American, linens, laces, two Remington bronzes, ship and coach models, early views of New York and several American cities, decorative painting and rare books, manuscripts, autograph letters and first drawings, combine to give connoisseurs attractive opportunities to increase their collections.

Delightful for de luxe nurseries or as ornaments are the pieces of miniature furniture, Chippendale and Sheraton, scaled to a height of about nine inches; and miniature services of Crown Derby, Rockingham, Staffordshire, and so forth. Very appealing is a miniature cast-iron grate in the style of George III, with brass hearth equipment.

The library includes first and rare editions of English and American works, among which one may list as outstanding a first edition copy of Uncle Tom's Cabin; a presentation copy from Walt Whitman of his November Boughs; a handsome copy of the first English edition of the juvenile classic, The Swiss Family Robinson; a beautiful series of Kate Greenaway volumes; autograph manuscripts by Bret Harte, Lafcadio Hearn, and Anatole France; and a typewritten manuscript of Alexander Fraser's My Friend the Count, with autograph corrections and comments by Kipling.

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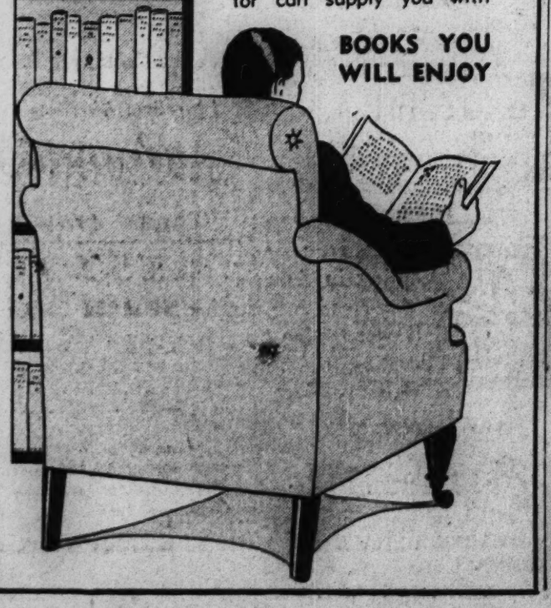
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Hockey Doubleheader at Arena Tonight — Harvard vs. Princeton in Basketball

Olympics vs. Drummondville At the Garden Tomorrow

Another Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League affair is on tap at the Boston Garden tomorrow afternoon when the Olympics skate against the strong Canadian Drummondville team.

Both teams are tied for fourth place in the league standing and need victory tomorrow if they hope to keep in the runnig for a play-off position.

The Drummondville team has a group of fast skaters and clever stick handlers and with the addition of the flashy Garcia Beliveau, reinstated amateur from professional ranks, should force the local boys to show their best hockey of the season.

The first line of the Maroons is one of the fastest in the league, now that Beliveau has been shifted from his center-ice post to a wing position. Paul Piche, center, and Bob Montgrain, right winger, have been heavy scorers all season.

The Drummondville defense of Din Dunsmore and Bill Routhier is both big and fast. Both boys played in the Montreal Senior league last season. The Maroons, being strictly an offensive team, have brought only one spare to relieve at this point. Leo Dupont, the replacement, is a converted forward and his play down the ice is more spectacular than his work in front of his own net.

Paul Levesques will be in the visitors' cage. When at the top of his game he is one of the best goalers in the business.

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics will have his squad at full strength for tomorrow's fray. Outstanding among his boys is the fact that four former Dartmouth stars are wearing Olympic colors this season. Frankie Spain, veteran of the Olympics, and Paul Guibord, were both Big Green hockey captains, while Junie Allen and John Costello won their letters.

Harrington will play a first line of Jack Harris and Guibord on the wings, with Spain making the plays at center. Jack Smith and Junie Stubbs will start on defense in front of Tom Moon.

George Ford, Allen, and Costello will play on the second line with Johnny Lax, Bob Jeremiah, and Al Dewey comprising a third unit. Bill Splaine, Paul Rowe, and Jim Roberts will be used as spares.

Harvard Meets Princeton Six In League Tilt

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
McGill	4	0	0	38	1	8
Queen's	3	0	0	14	8	6
Toronto	1	1	0	7	6	3
Harvard	1	0	1	5	7	2
Princeton	1	0	3	9	20	2
Dartmouth	1	0	1	8	10	2
Yale	0	1	1	4	5	1
Montreal	0	0	5	13	32	0

Results Jan. 14

Queen's 8, Montreal 4.

Games Tonight

Harvard at Princeton.
Montreal at Toronto.
Yale at Dartmouth.

Queen's University hockey team took a firmer grip on second place in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League standing by virtue of its 8-to-4 victory over the University of Montreal at Kingston, Ontario, last night.

Undefeated in three starts, the Queen's team appears to be a strong contender for the league title. Princeton and Yale have been the other teams to dip their colors to this Queen's team. The Tigers lost, 3 to 2, while Yale forced the Kingston six to a 3-to-2 overtime.

There are three league games scheduled for tonight, but the results of these will not dislodge the Queen's team from its second-place position.

Harvard plays its first American League opponent, meeting Princeton in the New Jersey rink. The Crimson team will not find the Tigers a soft spot and might even find themselves on the short end of the score. Coach Joe Stubbs will depend upon the same combinations tonight which he sent against the McGill six last week.

Yale meets Dartmouth at Hanover. This contest should be a thriller, for both teams have been playing excellent hockey. The Big Green has dropped one game in about a dozen starts, the McGill six doing the trick by the score of 13 to 1. Last night the Indians had a warm-up tilt with Williams by defeating them, 5 to 0. Dartmouth should be given the edge over the Eli because of the fact the Green will be playing on home ice.

Toronto is host to Montreal. The Montreal team has had little success this year in league competition. They have played five games and have lost every game. On the other hand, the Toronto six has shown speed and scoring ability. They defeated Princeton 5 to 4, and played a 2-to-2 tie with Yale.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Connecticut State 32, Maine 44.
Tufts 47, Springfield 37.
St. Michael's 48, Norwich 28.
Connecticut T. C. 33, Fitchburg T. C. 21.

Hockey

Massachusetts State 4, American International 2.
Colgate 6, Middlebury 3.
M. I. T. 6, Bowdoin 2.
Northeastern 5, Colby 4.
Dartmouth 5, Williams 0.

Maine Quintet Visits Huskies

Line-ups at N. E. C. A.

Northeastern		Maine
Hatch, lf	rg,	Hamlin
Gurney, rf	lg,	Lord
Smith, c	c,	Webber
Toucey, lg	rf,	Rogers
Labowicz, rg	lf,	Bourgoin

Referees—Kelleher and Clark. Game starts at 8 p. m.

Although it has lost both its New England College Conference League games thus far, Northeastern's powerful varsity hoop team is highly favored over University of Maine tonight in the Johnson Memorial Gym. The invaders scored a one-point victory over Northeastern in a thrilling game last week, so the Huskies expect to turn the tables tonight.

Northeastern was spectacular at Rhode Island State last Tuesday, losing by four points in one of the best games ever played between the rivals. The shackling of the high-scoring Chet Jaworski by sophomore Vin Labowicz was one of the highlights of the contest.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

Detroit at Montreal Maroons.
Chicago at Toronto.

International-American League

Syracuse at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Springfield.
New Haven at Pittsburgh.

American Association

Kansas City at Wichita.
Minneapolis at Tulsa.

Sunday

National

Montreal Maroons at Detroit.
Montreal Canadiens at Boston.
Toronto at Chicago.
Rangers vs. Americans at New York.

International-American

Syracuse at Providence.
Cleveland at New Haven.

American Association

St. Louis at Minneapolis.
(No games scheduled last night.)

Canadians Increase Lead

MONTREAL, Jan. 14 (CP)—Canadian curlers widened their margin over the touring Scottish curlers in Strathcona Cup test play yesterday. Two rinks representing the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club scored victories to add to the 7-1 count posted by Canadians in the Maritime Provinces.

Former Dartmouth Stars With Hub Olympics

Left to Right—Junie Allen, Frankie Spain, John Costello, and Paul Guibord

Sporting Around the Hub

The American League's annual sound motion picture, which last year traveled some 35,000 miles and flickered before approximately 12,000,000 fans in the United States, has played an important part in the increased interest in baseball the circuit's president, William Harridge, said yesterday on a one-day visit here. The prexy came over to Boston, from New York, for the premier New England showing of the newest sound picture, "Batter Up," which took place last evening at the Boston City Club.

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"This new picture was introduced Thursday night in New York," President Harridge said, "and I enjoyed it so much I couldn't resist the temptation to come here and sit through it again. It is easily the best picture of the series of four we have produced to date. The photography and general makeup is much better. It keeps moving right along. Your interest is held from beginning to end, and at the end I found myself wanting more. This promotional experiment has become a great success."

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Lew Fonseca, former American League player and manager who directed the filming of "Batter Up" and is in charge of the tour, will present it to every leading college, club and athletic organization in the country. Men's and boy's groups, familiar with the picture, contact Fonseca every winter for return engagements. Information regarding the film in this section can be secured at the Fenway Park headquarters of the Red Sox. Bump Hadley, Yankee pitcher and a resident of Lynn, is Fonseca's New England agent.

♪ ♪ ♪

William Harridge naturally voices optimism in regard to the approaching season, insisting that the Yankees or any other club which annually draws in the vicinity of 2,000,000 spectators, cannot be considered a menace to baseball. He sees the Detroit Tigers, handicapped by injuries in 1937, a threat to the Yanks in 1938. The head of the junior circuit also revealed that Boston was the only club that showed a decrease in attendance last year, over the previous season.

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Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announces that steps have been taken to correct the pitching arm of Fritz Ostermueller. Fritz should be an outstanding pitcher. He throws a real fast ball and generally knows what it is all about. But frequent wild streaks, and the inability to pitch nine innings at top speed, have threatened the left-hander's major career.

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Johnny Thoren, for six years located at Woburn Country Club, succeeds Charley Burgess as professional at Woodland Golf Club. After 29 years of service, Burgess is retired at full salary. Thoren served an apprenticeship at Arlmont under George Aulbach before going to Woburn.

Tonight is your last chance to attend the Boston Garden's brilliant pro figure skating carnival, "Ice Follies." Packed with thrills and laughs, this show has taken a headline spot on the Garden's winter card. Ever-increasing interest has definitely established the Follies as an annual affair.

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In its final game prior to the mid-year examination period, the Harvard varsity basketball five plays host to Princeton this evening in the Indoor Athletic Building at Cambridge. The Crimson has one victory and one setback in Eastern Intercollegiate League competition. The Tigers have dropped two straight.

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The Virginia-born track star of Columbia University, Ben Johnson, a triple winner in the I. C. 4-A. meet last year, has forwarded his entry for the seventeenth annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden Jan. 29. One of the most limber athletes to grace the indoor boards in years, Johnson will limit his activities to the 50-yard dash, opening event on the Prout program. Arthur Byrnes of Manhattan, who cleared 6ft. 5in. in the Brooklyn K. of C. games, is the first entry for the high jump Jan. 20. E. R.

Harvard Mermen Set Three Marks In Penn Triumph

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Jan. 15—Three new Hutchinson pool records were established by Harvard swimmers last night as the Crimson natators opened the Eastern Intercollegiate League against the University of Pennsylvania with a one-sided triumph, 57 to 18.

The Crimson trio of Graham Cummin, Dario Beriszo, and Donald McKay sprinted over the course in 3:03.8, a mark that lowered the previous record of 3:15.4 set by Dartmouth last March.

Cummin continued in the record-breaking column by coming back in a later event to swim the 150-yard backstroke in 1:40.2. The previous record was made by Gordon Chalmers, P. and M. swimmer. His time was 1:41.5.

The 400-yard relay saw a Harvard quartet of Charlie Hutter Jr., Olympic swimmer, Don Barker, McKay, and Bill Kendall, speed to a one-length victory in the record time of 3:36.4 to erase the old mark held by Pennsylvania at 3:43.5 set by Holstein, Sewell, Wark, and Groff in 1934.

Queen's Defeats Montreal

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 15 (AP)—A six-goal attack in the first period enabled the Queen's University hockey team to defeat the University of Montreal sextet, 8 to 4, and gain its first home victory in the International Intercollegiate Hockey League. Montreal, handicapped by the loss of four of its regulars, had a tough uphill fight after the disastrous initial period. The Frenchmen came back to score two goals in the second period and added another brace of counters early in the last session before Williamson, who led the Queen's outfit with three tallies, and Neilson clinched the game with a pair of markers midway in the final.

Fowle Resigns at Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—William C. Fowle, freshman athletic coach at Williams College for the past three years, last night announced his resignation which will become effective in June. Fowle, graduated from Williams in 1932 and one of its three four major sports lettermen, will become head of the physical education department, and football coach at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., succeeding Otto F. Monohan.

Freshmen Swimmers Tie

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Springfield College freshmen swimmers and the Amherst College yearlings tied in a meet staged here yesterday. The score was 33 to 33. Eddie Shea, Springfield duck, who hails from Lynn, broke a local pool record when he won the 100-yard breaststroke in 1m. 12.4s. The previous record was 1m. 12.6. Springfield won five of the eight events, but the Amherst mermen managed to pick up plenty of points in the second and third spots.

Huskies-M.I.T. In Twin Bill On Arena Ice

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
New Hampshire	2	1	0	19	12	1.000
Boston University	1	1	0	9	8	1.000
M. I. T.	2	0	1	14	7	.667
Northeastern	2	1	1	22	23	.667
Bowdoin	1	0	2	7	16	.333
Middlebury	0	1	0	5	5	.000
Boston College	0	0	2	10	13	.000
Colby	0	0	2	6	8	.000

Results Jan. 14

Northeastern 5, Colby 4.
M. I. T. 6, Bowdoin 2.

Games Tonight

Bowdoin at Northeastern.
Colby at M. I. T.

A hockey doubleheader is scheduled for the Boston Arena tonight when Bowdoin meets Northeastern and M. I. T. crosses sticks with Colby in a New England Intercollegiate League contest. The puck will be dropped at 8:00 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon Northeastern defeated Colby, 5 to 4, while M. I. T. was downing Bowdoin, 6 to 2.

Johnny Byrne, star Husky wing, was the main cog that started the Northeastern team on the comeback trail after trailing 2 to 0 well into the first period. Byrne rang up the Huskies first tally and assisted in two others.

M. I. T. outclassed the Polar Bears after they once got the feel of the ice. Bowdoin took a short-lived lead early in the first period, but were unable to hold it as the Engineers applied the pressure to score almost at will.

The games tonight should give the fans plenty of action as all of the teams possess speedy skaters, hard-checking defensemen, and some clever stick-handlers.

Bruins Go After Initial Canadien Victory Tomorrow

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow night will bring the Bruins to the halfway mark in their National Hockey League season. Out of the 23 games already played, the locals have won 15, tied two and lost six—good hockey in any league They have taken 32 points out of a possible 46.

Victory over the Canadiens at the Garden in tomorrow's affair would be a fitting climax to the first half. The locals have scored at least one victory against all teams except Canadiens. The Flying Frenchmen have won two and tied one in three games with Boston.

In games with the other teams the Bruins have at least held their own. They are even with Rangers in four games and the only other teams to score victories against the Rossmen are Detroit and Americans.

Bruins have beaten Maroons and Toronto three straight, and Chicago two straight. They won two, tied one and lost one with Amerks, and won three and lost one with Detroit. Only these invading Frenchmen mar the record of the locals.

Canadiens have built up a confidence against the Bruins that will take a deal of shaking to break down. They not only have won two and tied one against Boston, but they also have held the Rossmen to three goals while scoring nine.

Wilf Cude, Canadien goalie, had his first big league chance with the Bruins, filling in when Thompson was injured, but that has not influenced him to allow any Bruin goals to slip by. Tiny is very much in the running for the Vezina trophy and would be well out front if it were not for Canadiens and Rangers. Added to the nine Canadiens slipped past him are 13 by those pesky Rangers.

Both Rangers and Canadiens play a style of hockey that seems bothersome to Boston. The two teams have fast, shifty forwards who combine in dazzling fashion and apparently make the locals think they are in whirlpools instead of hockey games.

The prominent members of Canadiens this year begin with Cude and include Burly Babe Siebert, Toe Blake, Red Goupille and Georges Mantha. Aurel Joliat and Johnny Gagnon still play prominent parts, but not with the consistency of the aforementioned.

Since Art Ross has made no effort to conceal the fact that the Bruins are out to beat Canadiens, the game takes on added interest. In fact, Ross has publicly stated that he has a scheme of play to beat these Frenchmen and will put it into force in this game.

Dribblings . . . Other games for the week end are series affairs . . . Toronto and Chicago play each other at home and away as do Maroons and Detroit . . . The Garden will be sold out tomorrow night, hockey fans having been seeking tickets all week . . . Rangers and Americans will tangle in New York again tomorrow night.

Harridge Predicts Another Prosperous Baseball Year

By William Harridge
(President, American Baseball League)

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—We are approaching the time of the year when baseball is again the general topic of conversation, and predictions are in order as to what is ahead for the American League in 1938.

I do not see how we could ask for much more in 1938 than we accomplished in 1937. The American League won the all-star game at Washington, making it four victories to one defeat, and captured the World Series from the Giants in four wins against one defeat.

Yankees No Menace

Despite the fact that the New York Yankees retained first place from the middle of June, finishing the season 13 games ahead of Detroit in second place, the gratifying increase in our attendance over 1936 should put a stop to the oft-repeated statement that the Yankees are a menace to our organization.

A club that draws more than a million at home and the same number on the road, which is shared by seven other clubs, can hardly be termed a menace. Detroit, which was handicapped from the start by the loss of its playing manager, Mickey Cochrane, and outstanding pitcher, Lynwood Rowe, finishing second in the championship race and playing to an attendance of over a million, is worthy of much praise. Cochrane, unfortunately, won't be able to catch for Detroit this season.

I think both Detroit and the Chicago White Sox, who finished third, are going to be stronger and give the Yankees a much harder race in 1938 as the result of their big trade this winter. To my mind, it was one of the most even trades in history.

Cochrane has been criticized for giving up two such players as third-baseman Marvin Owen and Outfielder Gerald Walker for Vernon Kennedy, a fine pitcher. I can't understand that way of thinking. What Mickey needed was a good pitcher, and he got him. He was in position to give up some players.

Balance White Sox

At the same time, I think Owen and Walker will make the White Sox a much better balanced club. Walker is going to be just as popular and as great an attraction at Chicago as he was in Detroit.

Seven out of eight of our clubs showed an increase in attendance for 1937 over 1936, so that we are not at all alarmed by the so-called menace of the New York Yankees. We, in the American League, believe we can look forward with much optimism to another banner year in 1938.

Much has been said about the difference in the ball to be used by the two major leagues next season. Until such time as we can thoroughly try out and satisfy ourselves that any new ball we propose to adopt will do what we expect of it, the American League will continue to use in its championship game the so-called standard ball adopted in 1934, which, in reality, was the American League ball in use in our organization since 1910.

For many years, the two major leagues, prior to 1934, played with a ball which differed only in the thickness of the cover and the number of strands of thread, and no handicap was apparent on the part of the players of either league when changing to the National or American League ball in inter-league games.

Viennese Skating Stars

Idi Papez and Karl Zwack

They Are the Only European Skating Stars Now Appearing With "Ice Follies of 1938" at the Boston Garden. A Special Matinee Is Scheduled Today at 2:30. The Evening Show Begins at 8:30

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The New York Athletic Club

That the New York Athletic Club had a very successful year during 1937 is welcomed by all those who are interested in almost any form of sports. This great organization, which recently held its sixty-ninth annual meeting, has, during its entire career, been a great force in the promotion of amateur athletics in the United States. It has also taken a big part in international athletics. It has competed against teams from across the Atlantic Ocean, and has also sent its representatives to almost every part of the world. The Winged Foot, which is the emblem of the organization, is well known to all followers of athletics and especially to those who have taken special interest in track and field sports. With assets of $6,450,000 and a membership of 4689, it is the largest athletic club in the United States, if not in the entire world.

Wide World
Joseph P. McCluskey

Take Many Prizes

During the past year its individual athletes and teams took many prizes. In open competition it had no less than 25 individuals who scored at least 30 points each. This imposing list was led by that veteran distance runner, Joseph P. McCluskey, who scored 184 points in track events. Next to him came Peter Fick, the swimmer, who was only six points behind the former Fordham University star. Next in line was a trapshooter, Joseph Heistand, who had 107 points. While Fick's total was below McCluskey's, his work was outstanding, as he won 35 first places and finished second once. N. Y. A. C. teams competed for nine championship titles in 1937 and won six. One new world's record and three new American marks went to the credit of its athletes, the new world mark going to Frank Silvio for quarter mile single sculls rowing. Such an all-round showing certainly entitles the N. Y. A. C. to the congratulations of the American sports world.

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Thomson on Committee

It is interesting to note that when Avery Brundage, president of the American Olympic Committee, named the members of the track and field committee for the Olympic Games of 1940, the first one on the list was Earl J. Thomson, the former Dartmouth College hurdler. Thomson is head coach of the United States Naval Academy track and field team, and exceptionally well qualified for a position on the committee. But there is an interesting angle to this. Thomson was never able to run for the United States in an Olympic meet, as he was a Canadian by birth. In 1920 he won the 100-meter Olympic title for that country, and it is probably safe to say that he is the only athlete ever to win an Olympic title for a foreign country and then become a member of a U. S. A. Olympic committee.

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Should Be on College Grounds

When the officials of the I. C. 4-A decided to change the date of its outdoor championship meet from the last week end in May to the first week end in June, they took a step which will undoubtedly result in better attendances at these games. In past years many persons used the last week end in May for the purpose of making trips into the country, mountains or to the seashore, thus taking advantage of the Decoration Day holiday. At the time the date was set, the authorities did not select the site for the meet. Randalls Island Stadium, where the meet was held last year, is being considered; but there are some who believe it would be best to hold this meet on college grounds. This, it sems to me, is worthy of consideration. The place for college events should be college grounds. Princeton, Harvard and Pennsylvania have fields that are well fitted for the nolding of such meets, and they are so situated that they can easily be reached by large crowds. Rotation also should help maintain interest, and I believe it would be best for the games if they were rotated between the above-named colleges and any others which may have the facilities for handling them.

American Curlers Win Gordon Medal

MONTREAL, Jan. 15 (AP)—Led by rinks from Utica, N. Y., and the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., United States curlers yesterday regained the 54-year-old Gordon International Medal for curling supremacy.

The United States contenders, representing several clubs in New York State along with the Brookline squad, scored a decisive 228-to-145 victory over rinks representing the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club, to end the Canadians' one-year hold on the trophy.

The victory was one of the most decisive in years. The United States rinks won 11 of the 16 matches played, and tied another.

Setting the pace were the Utica and Brookline rinks with three victories each, although each also lost one match. The most one-sided edge of the day was that scored by R. B. Leonard's Saranac, N. Y., rink, which came through with a 23-to-2 victory over a Pointe Claire four.

Whizzer White An 'A' Student in Class

By the Associated Press

Boulder, Colo., Jan. 15

Colorado University officials announced yesterday Byron (Whizzer) White, all-America gridder and Rhodes scholar, registered a straight "A" average for the fall term.

White, a Phi Beta Kappa, is majoring in economics in preparation for a law career.

Outboard Rules Unchanged

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—American outboard racing rules will remain unchanged for 1938, it was decided yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Outboard Racing Commission held in conjunction with the National Motor Boat Show. The date and site for the 1938 national championships were not set. Boulder Dam, Nev.; Tulsa, Okla.; Chicago, and San Antonio, Texas, all are seeking this year's title regatta.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
HOTEL VENDOME—Sat. Aft., Jan. 22, at 3
PERSIS COX
PIANIST (Steinway Piano)

JORDAN HALL—Mon. Eve., Jan. 24, at 8:15
NANCY FOLLETT
PIANIST (Mason & Hamlin)

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Grist for a Razed Mill

THE mill is not standing now. The corner of it which rose out of the deep gully itself fell first, breaking away in huge granite blocks. Years afterwards men came and razed the rest, but I was no longer there to see. I remember it as it was. I remember it well.

When not in operation, it was a quiet place, with the strong, dusty smell of grain, and full bags upright by the door—such bags as they told me my grandfather in his prime had been able to raise clear of the ground with his teeth. Everything they said of him made me warm and proud. I liked to hear how, in the morning of that April day when I was born in the big house at the cross-roads, he had sown oats on the hill in a flurry of snow; and how in the evening, when news of me was taken to him, believing he owed appropriate gesture to his changed and dignified state, he had put on spectacle frames, without the lenses he did not need, and climbed the stairs to my mother's room to look with kind and humorous eyes upon his first grandchild.

* * *

I CAN REMEMBER the white millstone beginning to turn, slowly—more fast—too rapidly to follow. Pleasantly terrifying it was to a child to make the rickety descent to the lower room and, halting halfway, tremble at the brown belts as they whirled and clacked, gathering such speed that the whole building throbbed in one vast vibration; or, with eyes pressed to the holes in the floor through which certain of the belts passed, to gaze shivering down upon black water and emptiness.

The miller, in overalls and cap the color of flour, sometimes lifted me to the wide shelf under the upstairs window where he worked with a monkey wrench, a plane, and other tools. There, fascinated and awed, I could see, through the cobwebs on the pane, a colossal and snarled skein of water as it shattered to cream-white at the dam's edge and plunged twisting and soaring in its long drop to the rocks below.

* * *

A BROOK I was to play beside flowed into the pool above the dam, spanned by a wooden, uncovered bridge. Shiners darted beneath the bridge in schools, horses clumped across it, and a few children from the neighboring farms leaned against its rails. It had been in the family for years, for had I not been shown a painting of my uncle, a little square of scarlet, seated at one end and fishing earnestly with a rod of alder, a string, and a bent pin? Indeed so diminutive had he appeared that a realist might reasonably have inquired what my grandmother was about to let him out alone. Yet it must have been all right, no cause for concern, since he himself, safely past his majority, was present to attest.

The pond, spread by the backing waters of the dam, is gone now, too, there being only I to bring my grist of memory to a mill which stands no more. But the feet of children were glad there once, and men cut great oblongs of ice out of it as from a quarry. On its surface I donned my first skates, developing what must have seemed to me admirable skill, for one morning, too excited to remove them, I nipped over the iron ruts of the bare and frozen road, past the main part of the big house, and, presenting myself at the back door, urged my mother to come and mingle with mine her pride in my performance. She was young and pretty and slim, with a laughing mouth. I did not have her all the time, since every week she went away on the train to teach people to dance. But she was returned today, Grandfather having met her at the station behind Daisy, the small black mare, and brought her trotting home. Her hands were in flour, and she had her apron on—but she came.

Standing cold in the wind at the north end of the front piazza, she flung out gay words of encouragement and praise as I labored over the ice, my left foot with a hitch in it but my right one bold and sure. That she stayed long enough to gain an adequate impression of my abilities, I can now appreciate. At the time, however, it was disappointing, after I had executed a particularly fine turn or two, to discover that I could cast no spell against the cold. Mother had hurried back to the warmth of the kitchen.

* * *

IN THE SPRING the floods came. The pond was nearly level with the road and the brook a lake with only eddies and flowers of foam to show where its current swept. Usually I was happy just to poke out channels for the thawing snow. But this day I found more exhilarating stuff—a raft the boys had built afloat on the stream's overflow. Stepping out on it, pole in hand like Robinson Crusoe or any similar adventurer, I pushed away from shore. Beautiful and breathless it was, with golden-brown lights in the water under me.

How Grandfather was aware of the peril of my pastime I was never to learn, for we both left the subject delicately alone. Yet there he came, thumping up the road with his heavy stick. He seldom was in that locality at any hour, let alone this, and I felt a foreboding. At earshot he gave, tersely, the only command I was ever to receive from him, and turned on his heel. Even in that sharp instant I realized that he did not look back. There was no need. I followed.

* * *

THE LOVELIEST SEASON of all at the pond was the mild and sunny interval which is not spring nor summer. Purple-blue irises uncurled their cool, firm petals against a background of water, and blackbirds with shoulder stripes of yellow and red fluttered and called among the reeds.

Yesterday I saw the irises again in a florist's window. Heart and feet were halted in the city street, and I stood in a young green land.

"But I remember you!" I exclaimed.

I did not expect the blue heads to give a sign, yet somehow I was so stirred I wanted to do something about it.

"Surely you know me," I explained. "I'm the little girl with the black braids."

But they did not think it important; and, as the heightened moment passed and my urgency fell away, only one thing really mattered.

"I will remember *you* forever," I said.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

Expectation—In January

Now is the old earth turning toward the sun
Again; and slowly, slowly does the day
Lengthen. And I, for one,
Seeing red sunsets fall across the bay
When day is done,
Look up and say:
"Summer is on the way."
What if the snow lies thick upon the town;
Upon the slippery wharfs the ice I see
Where the waves lap with angry force; and down
From the cold north blows free
And colder still the wind?
I do not mind.
I do not mind the frosty stars
Nor the cold moon:
I stand and blow my fingers
Where the sad street-end lingers
And looks deep down into the fretful sea.
Yes, there I stay,
And say quite softly to the gulls that sway
Above me: "Not tomorrow nor today,
Perhaps, but soon,—
It will be May."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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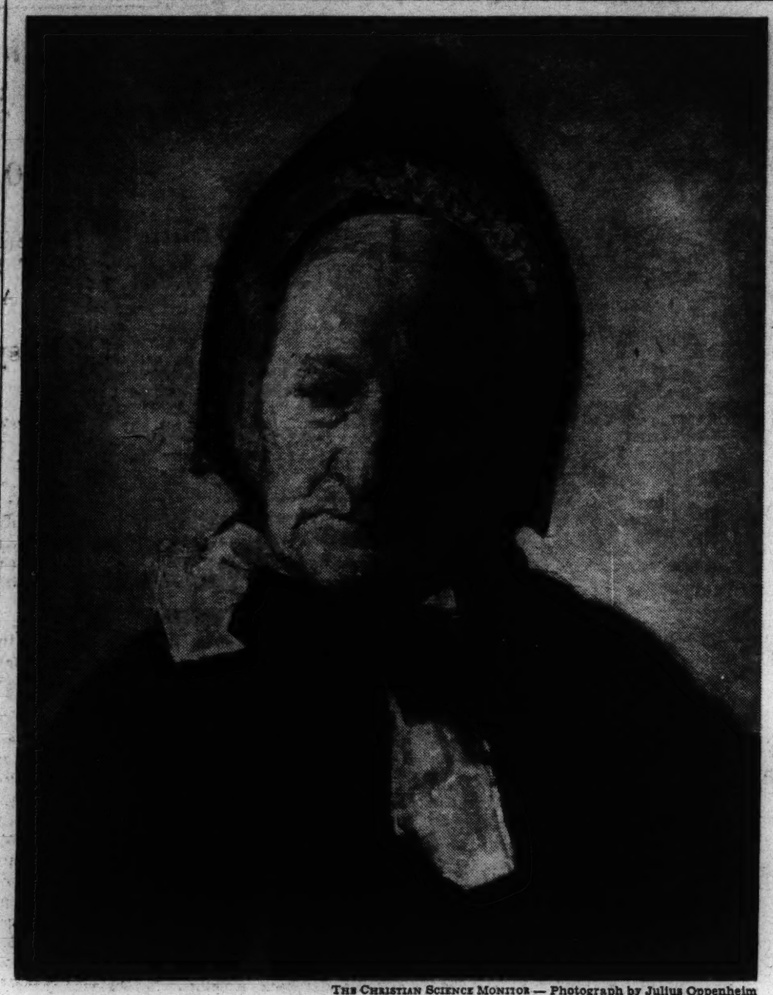

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Julius Oppenheim

PORTRAIT OF AN OLD WOMAN BY BARTHOLOMEUS VAN DER LECK: *In the Municipal Museum, The Hague*

BARTHOLOMEUS ANTHONIE VAN DER LECK is one of the most interesting figures in present-day Dutch art. A survey of his work not only shows us the artist himself, but also the development of art during his time. However much his early works differ from those of his later period, we can trace their origin to the same root; namely, the necessity for the artist to express his own convictions.

It was as a house-painter that Van der Leck first learned to use paint. After working in studios where stained-glass was made, he went with a scholarship to the applied art school at Amsterdam; he also attended a course given by Augustus Allebé. The latter's influence on Van der Leck's earliest works is unmistakable, although they never lost their individual touch. Van der Leck was not concerned with the picturesque, but rather with the essential character of his subjects. For a time he was attracted by the somewhat mystical art of Derkinderen, who often enveloped his figures in a haze.

Vincent van Gogh, too, left his impress on Van der Leck, but the latter seeks continually to dematerialize the plastic appearance. Hence his contours become stiffer and more angular and his colors flatter. His use of asbestos plates on which to paint proved, by virtue of their hardness, an excellent medium for the expression of his new ideas.

As time went on, Van der Leck's work became more and more abstract and now is understood by few. Form and line dissolve into a white space in which patches of color, chiefly red, yellow and blue, are the only concessions he makes to reality. Although he is difficult to follow, he never loses his grip. The many well-studied nuances are not only reasoned out, but they arise from the artist's sensibility. In contrast with so many other abstract painters, Van der Leck starts from a certain object which he renders abstract. For years he has expressed his emotions in this way.

In order to obtain a good idea of Van der Leck's development, one should study his most interesting portrait, that of an old woman, painted over twenty years ago, now in the Municipal Museum at The Hague. The woman wears a beige coat over a purple dress. A black bonnet covers her white pleated indoor cap, beneath which her grey hair is neatly parted. The full accent falls on her fair, delicate face, its expression being at once contemplative and placid. The painter has observed his sitter with great attention and rendered her without sentimentality.

Angels

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN BOTH the Old and the New Testament the Bible abounds with references to angels and their directing and guardian care of men. Perhaps no more familiar passage can be cited than that in the ninety-first Psalm (10, 11, 12): "There shall no evil befall thee . . . For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone." Yet, comforting and reassuring as are such promises, few students of the Bible avail themselves of the guidance and protection of angels. Why? Because the true nature of angels has not been generally comprehended, and therefore their presence with men has not been recognized.

With the discovery of Christian Science the misapprehension of angels as winged messengers coming from God to men, and appearing in some etherealized human form, was corrected. The revelation of their true nature has now made them comprehensible and available to all who are willing to listen to these guiding and protecting impartations of God, divine Mind. On page 581 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." And on page 299 we read, "These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers."

From these definitions is it not apparent that the mission of angels is to counteract the evil beliefs and fears of mortals, and to lead human consciousness into the discernment of man's true being as the spiritual image and likeness of God? These spiritual intuitions reveal God to be Spirit, infinite, immortal, and eternal, and man God's reflection or likeness, hence not a fallen, imperfect mortal, but immortal and perfect. This revelation proves the mortal, material concept of existence, with its sins, diseases, disasters, and death, to be an erring illusion, which appears to be real and to control mortals until the truth of being awakens human consciousness from the dream of mortality to man's real being in God, Spirit.

Angels are God's thoughts coming to the human consciousness and turning that consciousness away from the mortal sense of existence to the contemplation of life as spiritual and harmonious. These angel thoughts are found in familiar Bible passages, in hymns, or in specific words of divine guidance. They may also come as thoughts of hope or faith, as intuition that glimpses the spiritual order of things. Angels appear as "the inspiration of goodness," which withstands and counteracts evil and immoral impulses. Thus angels, as true thoughts, also turn one instinctively to God in times of danger or distress.

These spiritual guides not only lead to the discernment of man's true, harmonious being as God's reflection, but reveal the right and safe course of action for us to take even in the midst of what seems to be a world of uncertainty, evil, and danger. That angels may be found available at every moment and in every need is without question, since God and man are inseparable as Mind and its reflection, and God's loving care of His likeness is constant and eternal. That we have not been cognizant of these messages of loving care, guidance, and protection has not been due to their absence, but to our unawareness of their ever-presence.

A student of Christian Science who had striven for hours to overcome a very distressing illness by knowing the truth about man's perfect state of being as God's reflection was invited to take a pleasant ride in the country. Her distress was still so evident that she declined the invitation, thinking she must continue in her effort to know the truth in order that the erroneous belief might be dispelled. After some minutes she was aware that this beloved passage from the Bible (Isaiah 60:1), "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee," had been repeating itself several times in her consciousness. Recognizing it as an angel message assuring her that her work had been sufficient, she arose, dressed, and started on the trip. She had gone only a short distance when she found herself spiritually uplifted, and entirely free physically—so proving to her the value of this message.

Who that is reading this article is not aware that he, too, has heard and been directed, perhaps unknowingly, many times by these spiritual guides? Students of Christian Science are learning to turn habitually away from the material sense of existence, with its disorder, limitations, and inharmony, to these impartations or angels which counteract false conditions, and guide one's thought into the realization of man's true being and eternal harmony. With gratitude great numbers are proving that God always gives His "angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

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Engelen

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

IN HET Oude zoowel als in het Nieuwe Testament wordt op vele plaatsen gesproken over engelen en over hun leiding en bescherming gevende zorg voor den mensch. De bekendste hiervan is waarschijnlijk wel de 91ste Psalm, waar wij lezen (verzen 10, 11, 12): „U zal geen kwaad wedervaren. . . . Want Hij zal zijne Engelen van u bevelen, dat zij u bewaren in alle uwe wegen; zij zullen u op de handen dragen, opdat gij uwen voet aan geenen steen stoot." Hoe vertroostend en bemoedigend zulke beloften ook zijn mogen, toch maken slechts weinigen van hen, die den Bijbel bestudeeren, zich deze leiding en bescherming der engelen ten nutte. Waarom? Omdat de ware aard van engelen in het algemeen niet begrepen wordt en hun tegenwoordigheid bij de menschen niet wordt beseft.

De misvatting, dat engelen gevleugelde boodschappers zijn, die van God tot den mensch komen en in een vergeestelijkten, menschelijken vorm verschijnen, werd door de ontdekking van Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] rechtgezet. De openbaring van hun ware wezen heeft hen heden begrijpelijk en bereikbaar gemaakt voor ieder, die naar deze leidende en beschermende mededeelingen van God wil luisteren. Op bladzijde 581 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* geeft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science de volgende definitie van engelen: „Gods gedachten tot den mensch komend; geestelijke ingevingen, rein en volmaakt; de bezieling van goedheid, reinheid en onsterfelijkheid, die alle kwaad, zinnelijkheid en sterfelijkheid teniet doet." En op bladzijde 299 lezen wij: „Deze opwaarts-zwevende wezens voeren nooit tot zelf, tot zonde of het stoffelijke, maar leiden ons naar het goddelijk Beginsel van al het goede, waarheen iedere werkelijke individualiteit, ieder beeld of gelijkenis Gods opgaat."

Geven deze definities niet duidelijk aan, dat het werk der engelen is, de booze geloofwijzen en angsten van stervelingen teniet te doen en het menschelijk bewustzijn tot het inzicht te voeren van 's menschen ware zijn als het beeld en de gelijkenis Gods? Deze geestelijke ingevingen openbaren, dat God Geest is, oneindig, onsterfelijk, eeuwig, en de mensch Gods weerspiegeling of gelijkenis,—dus niet een gevallen onvolmaakte sterveling, maar onsterfelijk en volmaakt. Deze openbaring bewijst, dat de sterfelijke, stoffelijke opvatting van het bestaan, met zijn zonde, ziekte, rampen en dood, een dwaling is,—een zinsbedrog, dat werkelijk schijnt en over stervelingen heerscht, totdat de waarheid van het zijn het menschelijk bewustzijn uit den sterfelijkheidsdroom doet ontwaken tot 's menschen ware zijn, dat in God is, in Geest.

Engelen zijn gedachten Gods, die tot het menschelijk bewustzijn komen en het van den stoffelijken zin van het bestaan naar de geestelijke en harmonische beschouwing van het leven voeren. Deze engel-gedachten vindt men in welbekende Bijbelteksten, in gezangen, of in speciale woorden van goddelijke leiding. Ook kunnen zij tot ons komen als gedachten van hoop of geloof, als een ingeving, die ons iets doet zien van de geestelijke orde der dingen. Engelen vertoonen zich als „de bezieling van goedheid," die verkeerde en onzedelijke aandriften weerstaat en teniet doet. Engelen,—ware gedachten dus,—wenden den mensch in tijden van nood en gevaar ook spontaan tot God.

Deze geestelijke gidsen voeren niet alleen tot het inzicht van 's menschen ware, harmonische zijn als Gods weerspiegeling, maar zij openbaren de juiste en veilige wijze van handelen, die wij te volgen hebben te midden van hetgeen een wereld van onzekerheid, kwaad en gevaar schijnt te wezen. Ongetwijfeld zijn engelen ieder oogenblik en in iederen nood voor ons bereikbaar, omdat God en de mensch als Beginsel en weerspiegeling niet gescheiden kunnen worden en God voortdurend en eeuwig vol liefde zorg draagt voor Zijn gelijkenis. Dat wij niet bewust zijn geweest van deze mededeelingen van goddelijke zorg, leiding en bescherming is niet een gevolg van haar afwezigheid, maar van onze onbekendheid met haar immer-tegenwoordigheid.

Iemand, die Christian Science bestudeert, had eens uren lang getracht een zeer kwellende ziekte te overwinnen, door de waarheid te weten, dat de mensch als Gods weerspiegeling een volmaakten staat van bestaan heeft, toen zij een uitnoodiging kreeg voor een prettigen rit in de omstreken. Haar lijden was nog zoo merkbaar, dat zij voor de uitnoodiging bedankte, in de meening dat zij haar pogingen om de waarheid te weten moest voortzetten teneinde het dwaalgeloof te verdrijven. Na eenige oogenblikken bemerkte zij, dat een geliefde Bijbeltekst (Jes. 60:1): „Maak u op, word verlicht, want uw licht komt, en de heerlijkheid des Heeren gaat over u op", verscheiden malen in haar bewustzijn opkwam. Zij besefte, dat dit een engelen-boodschap was, die haar verzekerde, dat haar werken voldoende was; zij stond op, kleedde zich en ondernam den tocht. Na slechts een korten afstand te hebben afgelegd, voelde zij een geestelijke verheffing,—zij was lichamelijk geheel vrij,—en dit was haar een bewijs van de waarde der boodschap.

Beseft niet iedere lezer van dit stukje, dat ook hij zulke geestelijke gidsen heeft gehoord en, misschien zonder het te weten, er menigmaal door werd geleid? Door de studie van Christian Science leert men zich voortdurend af te wenden van den stoffelijken zin van het bestaan, met zijn verwarring, begrenzing en disharmonie, en te luisteren naar deze geestelijke mededeelingen, of engelen, die verkeerde toestanden vernietigen en de gedachte leiden tot het besef van 's menschen ware zijn en eeuwige harmonie. Vol dankbaarheid ondervindt een groote schare, dat God altijd „zijne Engelen van u bevelen [zal], dat zij u bewaren in alle uwe wegen."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Shops Go Afoot in Rio

THE visitor needs little guidance in finding his way about modern Rio; and if he doesn't find it otherwise, he can always get into a taxi and be taken triumphantly to any destination.

But even modern Rio is a curious mixture of a great metropolis and a summer resort, with odd vestiges of the past . . .

While driving about the town you will notice all sorts of peddlers carrying their stocks upon their heads, sometimes stocks big enough to call for a pushcart.

One carries a four-legged stand with palms and ferns in pots, cut flowers in vases, complete with watering cans, wire, tinfoil, shears and everything that is needed for a fully-equipped florist's shop. He cries his wares from house to house, and occasionally settles down near a market or fair to sell to passers-by. . . .

In the poorer quarters there are always peddlers who carry on their heads small showcases containing all sorts of odds and ends, pins and needles, buttons, silk and cotton, and the more elegant ones, even knives and scissors.

The street vendor is anything but extinct in Rio. There is the sweets merchant who carries on his head a little showcase with four spindly legs; when you stop him he opens the case for you to make your choice and then, holding a pair of tongs, he lifts out your little cake and deposits it on a small square of paper before handing it to you.

The scissors grinder is much in evidence and makes quite as much noise as he does at home.

The Tijuca milkman often does his rounds on horseback with his wares carried in bottles fitted into pockets on his saddle cloths.

A moving mountain is the man who peddles wicker ware, brooms, brushes, mops and the like. The structure he carries is imposing in its bulk, but the weight is evidently not overpowering. It is interesting to see one of these men put his load together. First a few folds of felt go over the shoulders; then a couple of long brushes for sweeping ceilings; one on each shoulder. These serve to bear the burden. armchairs, tables, stools, wastebaskets, bird cages; and stuck in here and there, where they find safe anchorage, brooms, brushes, besoms, mops and feather dusters. . . .

Almost anything movable is carried on the head. If your grand piano is to be moved, there is no need to go to the bother and expense of a van. Four stalwart Portuguese turn it upside down, hoist it upon their heads, and swing off down the street with it, looking for all the world like some sort of monster with one set of legs to walk on and another set waving in the air.—From "Rio," by HUGH GIBSON. (Copyright, 1937, Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.)

By Ice to Amsterdam

AT LAST they were settled comfortably in the boat, Uncle Adriaan in the stern, then Vrouw Rijs and last Katrina. . . . When the party started on their way it was about eleven o'clock by the old Dutch town clock, which had only one hand so that the time was always said to be "about so and so." . . .

How the boat with its great white sails skimmed over the ice! Uncle Adriaan steered and tacked with all the enjoyment of a boy. . . . And Vrouw Rijs, sitting very straight in the stern, watched with sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks the shifting scene about her.

Along the canal at regular intervals were men who swept the ice with heather brooms to keep it clean, and to these men Uncle Adriaan threw small coins as they passed. . . .

Soon the clustered towers of Amsterdam loomed ahead, and then they came into the heart of the city—a walled city of ninety-five islands, and nearly two hundred bridges.

Katrina had never been in Amsterdam before, even though she lived so near by, and it was years since Vrouw Rijs had visited the bustling city. So after Uncle Adriaan had engaged rooms at an inn . . . he guided them first through a maze of narrow and quaintly crooked streets to the Dam, the heart of the city, for the streets all radiated out from it like a spider's web. From the Dam he led them along the Kalverstraat, the Broadway of Amsterdam. This street was filled with hurrying multitudes—merchants, military men in uniform, and beautifully dressed ladies. Now and then Katrina caught sight of peasants, dressed like herself, in their quaint costumes, and the *Amsterdamscheburgerweesmeijes*—girl orphans, in their startling costumes, the skirt and bodice being divided vertically, one-half red, the other half black.

Then there was the Rijks Museum to be seen, and the Royal Palace, built on 13,659 piles, and the Jewish quarters of the city, where the diamond merchants kept their precious stones. . . .

They dined that night at the Little Red Brick House where they were to remain until the Carnival was over. Such a dinner as they had! There was *hutspot, klapstuk*, cheese and rye-bread sprinkled with anise-seed, and for dessert fruit and small cakes.—From "Katrina and Jan," by ALICE COOPER BAILEY. (New York: Wise.)

Night Wind

THE windy sky's a stormy sea tonight,
such as once slashed the shores of Crete or Thrace,
and past the moon's Hesperian isle the bright
lean clouds—swift phantom spear-prow'd galleys—race.

KENNETH PORTER

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New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1938

Review of Week In Massachusetts

State House

2 Per Cent Sales Tax Proposed; James Roosevelt Visit Seen Political

Proposals of a 2 per cent consumers' sales tax to finance emergency relief load and at the same time reduce the burden on real estate taxpayers; a hurried visit by James Roosevelt to bring Governor Hurley "in active sympathy with the aims and purposes of the national administration"; and sessions investigating charges that members of the Legislature "could be bought for from $100 to a pound of tea" gave diversity to the week's end view of the State House picture.

State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, member of the special commission on taxation and public expenditures, disclosed the sales tax panacea. Proponents contend the tax would raise approximately $45,000,000, of which $15,000,000 would go to finance state welfare costs and $29,000,000 would be distributed to cities and towns for welfare costs only. Administration cost is estimated at $1,000,000. Boston would receive more than $13,000,000.

Young Mr. Roosevelt's week in Framingham was interpreted by party lieutenants as a sortie to find a New Deal candidate to oppose Governor Hurley—possibly Auditor Buckley or Attorney General Paul A. Dever. Governor Hurley, who has not seen eye-to-eye with the Federal Administration on several major measures, remarked "I'm in no hurry to leave the State House."

The "pound of tea" hearing swirled around Leland C. Bickford, Yankee Network News editor, who was brought before the joint rules committee on a legislative order. Mr. Bickford refused to disclose names of those whom he alleged had accepted bribes from dog track operators and others so long as he was denied the power to summon witnesses.

The hearing became bitterly vocal and ended in fisticuffs yesterday in a State House corridor. The committee ended the impasse by going into an executive session, taking the Bickford allegations under advisement.

Labor

Boston Merchants and Manufacturers Hear Address by A. F. of L. Chief

It was a tempting dish that William Green set before the merchants and manufacturers of Boston at luncheon Thursday, but there were some bitters mixed in it, too.

Denouncing the C. I. O. as guided by "imported philosophy," while pledging the A. F. of L. to 100 per cent Americanism; hitting at union "excesses" since the C. I. O. began, but pledging the A. F. of L. strictly to abide by all agreements, Mr. Green laid his own brand of unionism before the Chamber of Commerce, decorated with tasty sauces and with an aroma that indicated good lean roast beef underneath.

That the business men rather liked the dish was evidenced by their interruptions with applause. Especially did they cast impartiality to the winds by a burst of handclapping after the conservative labor leader shouted: "There must be only one labor union in America, and that one must be the A. F. of L.!"

But there was a bitter spot in the meat when eaten, for Mr. Green laid a serious charge at the door of the business men. Business, he said, had done much to bring about the present industrial recession by its "speculative buying" during the first half of 1937.

Beautiful Snow

Mayor Tobin Thinks It's Pretty But Expensive as a Luxury to City

Boston's sorry fiscal plight improved no whit last week.

The week started with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin wondering where he could raise between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 to conduct the city this coming twelvemonth. It ended with his upping that amount $200,000.

Reason: Snow.

It started Wednesday night, falling at the rate of an inch an hour. When Mayor Tobin got up in the morning he had to plod his way to the rear of his Kinross Road bungalow, shove the doors open against two-foot drifts of snow, gaze admiringly at the new Packard his first earnings as Mayor paid for, get behind the wheel and steer a wary way down town.

Down Commonwealth Avenue it was still snowing. The Mayor glanced approvingly at new city snow pilers loading reconditioned city trucks.

"The snow is pretty; the girls and boys will have a swell time sledding; I must warn the street department not to sand all the hills. . . ." Thus mused Boston's new Mayor on the way to start the eleventh day of his administration.

But at the great walnut doors of City Hall a surprise awaited him. Mayor Tobin went under his first fire of patronage.

Falling snow means fun for the kiddies; it also means work for the jobless. And they were on hand an hour before the Mayor. In a genial, but insistent mob, 2000 of them clamored for the 300 jobs available.

It was all a puzzle for the new Mayor, but only for a minute. Then he summoned police and directed the would-be workers and the problem of giving them jobs into the lap of the Municipal Employment Bureau. Thus the new Mayor showed his resourcefulness in handling a situation that called for tact and quick decision.

It was a tiring day.

That night he went on the radio: "Mother Nature's white blanket is beautiful," he agreed, "but it is costly. If it snowed like this every night, there'd be no saving Boston. O, snow, please stay 'way from my door."

Shipping

C. I. O. Pickets Depart at A. F. of L. Request; First January Cargo of Mackerel Reported

Pickets stationed in front of Eastern Steamship Lines' piers in Boston a fortnight ago by the C. I. O.—National Maritime Union—were withdrawn on Tuesday.

Placed there when the C. I. O. union charged discrimination on the steamer St. John they remained although an election taken by the National Labor Relations Board resulted in its proclaiming the rival A. F. of L. Seamen's Union official bargaining agent for the whole Eastern Steamship Lines organization.

On Monday the A. F. of L. Seamen's Union, figuring turn-about was fair play, threatened to picket the Boston headquarters of the C. I. O. union unless the Eastern Steamship Lines picketing ceased.

Next morning C. I. O. pickets withdrew—on orders from their national headquarters.

* * *

Mackerel in January

A fishing schooner loaded with mackerel, taken off Block Island, tied up at the Fish Pier on Thursday—for the first time on record in January. The mackerel season usually extends from April to September, with a few vessels still operating as late as September.

It was humorously rumored on the Fish Pier that the mackerel—which are caught on romantically still nights in the dark of the moon, when they splash eerily on the surface—are following human society habits to such an extent that before going South for the winter they are lingering longer near the winter sports territory.

Whatever the reason for their unusually long stay in the north, Capt. Joseph Frontiero, skipper of the schooner Catherine Graffeo, was able to bring back 15,000 pounds of fish and to sell it in Boston at the low off-season price 12 to 13 cents a pound wholesale. The fish were of good quality, weighing about a pound apiece.

* * *

Customs Receipts Up

Customs collections in Boston during 1937 surpassed those of the preceding year by nearly $8,000,000 it was shown by figures released at the Custom House this week. The total figure for 1937 was $46,162,690.

More than $3,000,000 of this sum came from duty on imported Portland cement—the bulk of it coming from Belgium. Altogether 69,587,931 pounds were shipped in—nearly double the figure for 1936.

Courts

Unmeant Beacon Lighted on Hill Reform Machinery in Revere Stalls

From the summit of old Beacon Hill, landmark of Boston's skyline for three centuries, a flaming signal was shot this week to all of Boston and many of its surrounding suburbs.

The flames were not the steadily gleaming rays of oil lamps guiding mariners through the harbor, nor the bursting flashes of a bonfire heralding a wartime victory, as once they might have been.

They were from blazing tarpaulins and wooden stagings on the half-completed $5,000,000 Suffolk county courthouse in Pemberton square, thrusting a flaming aura 25 stories above the hill-top into the twilight sky.

In the 300 years that residents of the old Bay Colony and the newer Bay State had looked to that eminence as the mark of Boston's skyline, never had such a sight been seen. Newspaper and police offices were deluged with phone calls.

"Is the city afire?" people asked. "Is an arsenal ablaze?"

"No," they were told after an inquiry had been completed, "sparks from a salamander, or coke heater used to dry cement, set fire to the temporary staging, enveloping the great structure in flames but doing no serious damage to the steel frame."

About the same time, a signal of another sort was being flashed from Beacon Hill—an announcement from Attorney General Paul A. Dever that served as a warning that crime was rearing its head unchecked, needing an aroused public consciousness to meet it.

Completing his investigation of Revere, where a gambling operator was slain last November, Mr. Dever made public a report to the Legislature in which he declared that a "deplorable state of affairs" exists in Revere, that the Mayor's office has permitted "glaring malfeasance, misfeasance and nonfeasance" and that civic spirit there is "decadent" and "degenerate."

Churches Scan Spiritual Basis Of Public News

Unitarian and Universalist Pulpits in Boston Area to Form Forum

National Ballot

As a part of a nation-wide movement for discussion of matters of social concern, ministers of 36 Unitarian and Universalist churches in and around Boston will base their sermons tomorrow on "Spiritual Principles Underlying Functions of Newspapers and Other Vehicles of News and Opinion."

This arresting topic was agreed upon following tabulation of 6500 questionnaires sent out last June not only to ministers and laymen of the two liberal churches, but to sociologists of note, economists, college and university professors, labor leaders and business executives of the nation.

The replies are equivalent to a ballot and cross-section of six denominations, and the nation. They are a sequel to two other projects promoted by the Unitarian Laymen's League in Boston as a "minister-layman partnership project" for free opinion and discussion of public questions.

"We can be plunged into war by lying news agencies and agents," said an editorial in one denominational paper. "The reform of the agency is one method of approach and the . . . individual is another method of approach. In other words we can unite in work for better publicity and in work for more intelligent readers and listeners."

Placed on National Basis

Last year the sermons and subsequent discussion by lay leaders were based upon the "Spiritual Principles Underlying Capital-Labor Relationships." The first national project centered in discussion of "Freedom of Speech." In that year the project was placed upon a national basis.

The "electors" were provided with "ballots" appended to a leaflet summarizing ministerial, "spiritual" interpretation of the relationship of Capital and Labor and "practical" statements chosen from laymen's opinions.

The recipients of the questionnaire were asked to express opinion on two questions: the question relating to newspapers and "Spiritual Principles Underlying Functions of Capital," which might be considered a follow-up of the 1937 Capital-Labor project which 150 ministers in 25 states and Canada, in six denominations, presented to their congregations.

Functions of Labor

The "lay" analysis of functions Labor can best perform "in the interest of its own self-determination and of society" are interesting. The League submitted the "Spiritual Principles Underlying Capital-Labor Relations" to four men experienced in industrial and labor problems but not identified with either capital or labor.

It then requested a statement of "Labor Functions" that, harmonizing with both ministerial presentation and practical conditions, might serve to speed the transition of labor relations to a plane of intelligent co-operation in a common problem. Three of the men prepared the statement and the fourth approved it as "fine and constructive." The League will later issue a summary of the voters' opinions.

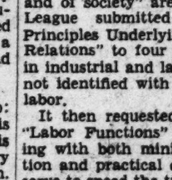
List of Churches

Unitarian churches in the vicinity of Greater Boston in which sermons on the "newspaper" project will be preached tomorrow, followed in most cases by lay discussions on the same subject are: Arlington, Beverly, Brockton, Brookline Second Church, Cambridge, Dorchester First Church, Dorchester Channing Church, Framingham, Gardner, Hingham First Church, Jamaica Plain, Lincoln, Marlboro, Medfield, Newton Centre, West Newton, Peabody, Petersham, Roslindale, Rockland, Salem First Church, Salem Second Church, Somerville, Taunton, Weston, Westwood, and Wellesley Hills.

Universalist ministers in Abington, Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Lowell, Melrose, Shirley, Salem, and Whitman will also preach on the same topic.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued cold, with lowest temperature near or slightly below 20 degrees tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, with slowly rising temperature; moderate northerly winds becoming variable and southern during Sunday.

Maine: Fair and continued cold tonight, Sunday cloudy and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight, rising temperature in the north and central portions late tonight, Sunday cloudy and warmer, possibly light snow in extreme north portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold tonight, Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly wind diminishing tonight, becoming southerly and increasing Sunday, weather fair tonight becoming overcast Sunday.

Weather outlook for the period beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in Middle Atlantic and snow or rain in North Atlantic states Tuesday or Wednesday ending about Thursday. Temperature above normal in Middle Atlantic states except colder Thursday and Friday. Colder in North Atlantic states Monday or Monday night, warmer middle of week and colder about Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	20	20	Minneapolis	18	12
Bermuda	64	58	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	26	26	New York	24	24
Denver	46	40	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	28	28
Kansas City	30	28	St. Louis	28	28
Los Angeles	64	60	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	80	80	Washington	30	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. Jan. 15.
B—Minimum, Jan. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:30 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 10:54 a. m.; height 11.5 feet.
Sunday, 11:20 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Monday, 11:40 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles tonight at 4:56 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday at 4:57 p. m.

N. E. Business Found Holding Own in Week

Boston News Today

Survey Shows N. E. Business

Business conditions from Boston to the fringes of New England neither lapsed or improved, but remained about the same as the previous week, a survey showed today.

In shoes—some manufacturers were busy with spring runs, but generally orders were not as heavy as anticipated. Prices, however, were 5 to 10 per cent below those of a year ago. Tanners said that the demand for leather continued to be moderate.

In cotton—the demand for goods continued light, although these weeks are regarded as a buying season. In northern mills, the Associated Press reported, employment was only 35 per cent, compared with a year ago, and employees still on pay rolls were working about 20 hours a week instead of 40.

In Wool—Trading continued dull. Uneasiness in trade in New England was said to be caused by weakness in the Southern primary market.

But retail sales—gained 3 per cent over last week. Bank deposits increased with a corresponding rise in loans and investments. Otherwise conditions remained about the same.

Hart Criticizes Roosevelt Acts

Charges that President Roosevelt is "communizing the United States" were made before the Women's Republican Club in Boston today by Merwin K. Hart, president of the New York State Economic Council.

"Mr. Roosevelt, throughout his entire terms in office, has found the association of radicals particularly pleasant," Mr. Hart asserted, adding, "Mr. Roosevelt has permitted the demoralization of the American merchant marine at the hands of the communistic Harry Bridges. He or his radical friends conceived and he forced through the utterly communistic undistributed profits tax, which, if it continues to stand, will prevent corporate private enterprise from going to its own assistance in future depressions.

"He forced through the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, which has brought dismay, distress and disaster to both employers and employees.

". . . His associates have been the radicals and have included some of the most communistic-minded men of the day."

Cloudy Sunday Is Forecast

Fair, continued cold, temperatures tonight in the 20's, reported the U. S. Weather Bureau today. Cloudy weather with slightly warmer temperature was forecast for tomorrow with snow flurries in some parts of New England, but not in Boston.

P. O. Mail Truck Robbers Sought

Six post office inspectors and Chief Inspector John J. Breslin spent this morning in Newtonville with fingerprint experts seeking clues to the robber or robbers who drove off in a mail truck left parked early last night in the rear of the Newtonville post office and disappeared after stealing five parcels of first class mail estimated to have contained between $2500 and $5000.

Inspector Breslin announced at noon that a reward of $2000 is offered for the capture of the thieves.

The truck was found shortly after 9 p. m. on Parkway Road, Newtonville, about three quarters of a mile from the post office. The rear door of the truck was open and the heavy padlock apparently had been unlocked with a master key.

Distressed Ship Appeals for Help

The steamship Aspasia was reported in distress this morning 695 miles south-east of Sable Isle, Nova Scotia, due to leaks in the ship's bunkers, according to information given by the communications division of the United States Coast Guard.

Aid will be given the Aspasia by Steamship Tetela which was 130 miles away from the ship at the time of the report.

Shattuck Fails To Confirm Rumor

While reports persisted today that Henry Lee Shattuck had resigned as treasurer of the corporation of Harvard College to be replaced by William Henry Claflin Jr., Mr. Shattuck continued to neither confirm nor deny the rumors.

None of the members of the corporation would comment on the report. They indicated that nothing officially would be said on the matter until their meeting of Feb. 28. Consent of the Harvard Board of Overseers is necessary for the change.

Mr. Claflin was president of the Boston Stock Exchange in 1935 and 1936 and is a member of the investment firm of Tucker, Anthony and Company. Mr. Shattuck, a member of the Boston City Council from Ward 5, succeeded Charles Francis Adams as Harvard treasurer in 1929. He has been prominent in Boston for many years as an attorney and legislator.

Vienna Boys Choir To Repeat Concert

The Vienna Mozart Boys' Choir will give another free concert at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, tomorrow afternoon from 2:30 to 3:30. This has been arranged by the museum because the Tapestry Hall, where last Sunday afternoon's concert was held, was too small to accommodate the public.

More than 5000 persons attended, and many could not get into the room. The second concert will be given on the balcony over the rotunda stairs. The program will be different and will consist of polyphonic and folk music, and popular Viennese melodies. The director of the choir, Dr. Georg Gruber, and the boys will meet the visitors in the Rotunda, after the concert.

Growing Interest In Music Reported By College Survey

NEW LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A report on music study in American colleges and universities, released here today by a committee of the Music Teachers National Association, drew conclusions indicating the nation is becoming more music minded.

Dr. J. Lawrence Erb of Connecticut College, chairman of the committee, said the survey found increased interest in the amateur or cultural side of music.

"More and more the cultural side of music is coming to the fore," he reported, "even in institutions which are or have been primarily vocational in their point of view."

Expressing the opinion that this trend signifies a wider interest in music, Dr. Erb added:

"Until we have in this country a citizenry that as a whole is leavened with the feeling for music, the desire to hear it and still more to make it, and the understanding to listen to it, our vastly expensive concert series and foundations and other apparatus will do us a little good. No people was ever yet made musical from the top downward."

Flood of Bills Is Presented To Legislature

More Than 1600—Hurley 'El' Public Ownership Among Leaders

Busy Session Seen

Over 1600 bills will be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives for action in this year's Legislature it was indicated at the clerk's office at noon today, the deadline for filing bills. This is an unusually large number, according to the clerk's office, but it could not be learned because of the last minute rush, whether or not it is a record.

One of the bills filed at noon today was at the direction of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, asking state purchase of the Boston Elevated Railway. In his address to the Legislature 10 days ago the Governor recommended public ownership of the "El."

Just before noon 1500 bills had been filed with the clerk, who declared that last year's total of 1594 will be surpassed with a total of over 1600. About 100 bills were filed yesterday but nearly 500 were expected today.

Continuing his efforts to fulfill his campaign pledges on many issues, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin late yesterday filed two bills for enactment by the State Legislature.

One of these bills would make it possible for small property owners to pay their taxes in quarterly or monthly installments instead of on a yearly basis. The other bill filed by Mayor Tobin would transfer the operation of the East Boston traffic tunnel to the State Highway Department.

The tunnel deficit now costs Boston $500,000 yearly. Mayor Tobin argues that citizens of many cities and towns besides Boston are benefited by the tube, and that the Highway Department should properly shoulder this cost.

Mayor Tobin's bill provides that the Highway Department recover whatever it spends on the tunnel if the tube ever pays.

Under the tax installment bill, filed by Mayor Tobin, there would be 10 monthly payments falling due on the last of each month from January through October, or under another proposal payments would fall quarterly during the year.

Not only would the installment plan make it easier for the small taxpayer to meet his obligations, it would also help Boston to meet its bills, for it would provide a steady stream of tax money early in the fiscal year and would prevent the necessity of city borrowing on anticipated revenue.

Should either the monthly or quarterly installment tax bills fail of passage in the legislature, Mayor Tobin has also filed an alternate tax bill providing for semi-annual payment of taxes—July 1 and Oct. 1.

Besides these two bills, Mayor Tobin during the past week also filed other measures with the legislature in accordance with pledges he made during the campaign.

Chief of these allocates $8,000,000 a year for two years to Massachusetts cities and towns from State gasoline tax revenue. Boston would receive about $2,000,000 yearly from this money.

Another Tobin bill requires taxpayers who appeal their assessments to pay their bills in full before making the appeal. Under another reform measure cities and towns would be permitted to liquidate speedily property taken for nonpayment of taxes.

Bills filed by Mayor Tobin earlier in the week provide for the severance of Chelsea, Revere and Win-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Real Estate Found Over-Assessed In City Sales Survey

'Central Boston' District Studied and Reported On by Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange Investigators

Revision of Methods of Valuation Sought on Mayor's Inauguration Pledge

Policies of Tax Abatement Criticized as Being Influenced by Political Considerations—Index of Properties Inquired For

Impetus was given the movement for reassessment of Boston property today with disclosure of results of a study made by a joint committee of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This report revealed that some portions of downtown real estate may be over-assessed as much as 100 per cent.

Real estate owners renewed their interest in the campaign pledges of Mayor Tobin for more equitable assessment, while City Councilmen decided to press their inquiry into what has happened to the "Million Dollar Cards." The preparation of these cards was begun in the first days of federal relief in Boston. Nearly completed, the card index, at last reports, was locked up in Army Base vaults.

Tobin's Pledge Reviewed Promising Adoption Of 'Block' Assessing System

Campaigning for Mayor last October, Maurice J. Tobin, the only candidate of four to offer a platform to voters—and subsequently the winner by a remarkable plurality—pledged his administration to institute a compete re-assessment and revaluation of the city's real estate "next year" through adoption of the block system, by which more accurate and equitable assessments can be reached than ever before. Again in his inaugural address, Mayor Tobin declared:

"It is my intention to put into effect as speedily as possible whatever improved methods of assessing may be available, and to attempt to correct whatever injustices and inequalities which may appear in the present valuations."

These pledges were recalled in many quarters today, as a survey of real estate transactions in downtown Boston revealed that 780 properties sold in the past three years brought prices less than 50 per cent of their assessed valuation.

Findings of the survey, prepared by the Joint Committee of Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange were regarded today as "startling" and "amazing" by several individuals. Mayor Tobin will undoubtedly be requested, as a direct result of this survey, to take action as he has pledged, and bring Boston's assessing system up to date.

Criticism of Boston's assessing department has been frequent over the past few years. These expressions of discontent have come largely through the City Council, and by candidates for public office in the heat of campaigns.

For a long period the City Council has been critical of the system by which Boston properties are assessed for the same price year in and year out on what has been described as a more or less hit or miss basis, certainly on no scientific or mathematical plan by which other cities have established a more equitable program.

In the last mayorality campaign, former Gov. James M. Curley and others were critical of the abatements granted during the Mansfield administration. And a few weeks ago City Councilor John F. Dowd charged on the floor of the Council that these abatements were granted at the behest of the former Mayor to pay political debts. Unofficial rumbles from members of the Finance Commission in past years indicate that complaints of and charges against the abatement

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Municipal Finance Group Submits Its Findings On Valuations and Sales

By R. J. Sawyer Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A survey which pointedly implies that real estate throughout downtown Boston is over-assessed to an extreme degree—perhaps as high as 100 per cent in some districts and 90 per cent in others—was released to the public today by the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Real Estate Exchange.

Based on real estate transactions in "central Boston" of the past three years, the survey shows that 780 scattered pieces of property were sold in that period on an average of less than 50 per cent of their assessed valuation.

Statistics of the study reveal that the 780 pieces of property had a total assessed valuation of $25,303,629; that the total selling price was only $12,399,891; and thus that the selling price of combined properties was only 49 per cent of the assessed valuation.

The joint committee of the chamber and real estate exchange made no editorial comment as they released these figures. "Believing that a factual basis is important in discussion of assessed valuations in the city, we publish the result of this study without ourselves attempting to draw a definite conclusion," the committee stated.

However, at least one city official and several political and public leaders in the city who had access to the report before it was released to newspapers this afternoon expressed amazement that assessments in the business district could be so out of line in relation to the selling price of property.

To others the report gives factual support to what has long been claimed by real estate and reform groups—that Boston's assessing system has long been outmoded, is out of date and should be entirely reorganized.

The survey included sales of properties of all types—residences, offices and lofts. These are scattered throughout central Boston, but with the heaviest concentration in the Back Bay and the South End.

"Selling prices were obtained either from one of the parties of the transaction or taken from prices as stated on the deeds, or estimated from the stamps on the deeds," the committee said. "Experience has shown that few, if any, deeds are understamped, because the risk is too great, but that many deeds are overstamped.

"A large number of sales in the past three years were so out of line as to suggest something abnormal, such as a fire, so they were omitted, in order not to distort results."

The report stated that a special analysis was made of 1937 sales in certain districts. This showed first the reduction in assessed valuations which preceded the sale, from 1930 to 1937, and second, the disparity between 1937 valuations and selling prices.

"This indicates," the committee said, "the losses in values were recognized by the assessors preceding the sales."

The special analysis revealed:

1. In the banking district, the six parcels sold in 1937 had a total valuation of $1,412,500 in 1930. By 1937 that total had been reduced to $886,000. The total of the selling prices was $383,900.

2. Fifty properties on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, sold in 1937, showed 1930 valuations totaling $2,671,300; 1937 valuations totaling $1,545,000; and 1937 selling prices totaling $775,000.

"Opposing schools of thought will draw different conclusions from this study," the committee declared. "Some persons will reject it as inconclusive, in indicating that assessed valuations are excessive. They will assert that it includes a heavy proportion of forced sales, in which selling prices were greatly depressed, and consequently that they are of no value in determining the accuracy of assessed valuations.

"Others will insist that this study has definite value, not necessarily as an accurate measure, but as an indication of the existence of a substantial degree of over-valuation.

They will attach significance to the fact that the average of 49 per cent was derived from a large volume of sales, from which obvious distortions were removed. While conceding that forced sales were included,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The Plough and the Stars," by Sean O'Casey. Featuring Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, F. J. McCormick, Maureen Delany, May Craig and others. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:06, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 3:48, 6:46, 9:55.

Keith Memorial—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 10:00 a. m., 12:30, 3:00, 5:30, 8:00, 10:30. Stage: Mischa Auer, Sheila Barret, Gomes & Winona, and others.

Boston—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye and George Murphy. 10 a. m., 1:09, 4:10, 7:14, 10:19. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Kent Taylor, Fay Wray and Jane Darwell. 11:51 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:05.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Sky Chase," 1:00, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Ski Chase," 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.
"San Quentin," 12:00, 2:00, 5:30, 8:25.
"Two Who Dared." 1:35, 4:15, 7:05, 9:50.

South Station—
"Fake Charities Exposed." Lowell Thomas Travel, and Donald Duck. Continuous, 9:30 a. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Stand In," with Joan Blondell and Humphrey Bogart. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Thrill of a Lifetime," with Dorothy Lamour and the Yacht Club Boys. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Stage Door," starring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Stand In," with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Exeter—
"My Dear Miss Aldrich," with Edna May Oliver and W. Pidgeon. 1:55, 4:50, 7:40. Also "The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunn and Cary Grant. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Wells Fargo," featuring Joel McCrea, Bob Burns and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:25, 2:30, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also The Jones Family in "Borrowing Trouble." Fenway: 2:25, 5:25, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 3:05, 6:10, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Tovarich," starring Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. 10:40, 1:31, 4:22, 7:13, 10:04. Stage: Patricia Bowman, Sylvia Clark, Nina Allen and her Silvertones.

University—
Pat O'Brien in "Submarine D-1." 2:35, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Dangerously Yours," with Cesar Romero. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Tremont—
Clark Gable in "Cain and Mabel." 8:50, 11:50 a. m., 3:15, 6:40, 10:05. Also "Rain," featuring Walter Huston and Joan Crawford. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Nothing Sacred," technicolor, starring Carole Lombard and Fredric March. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Also, "Paid to Dance," with Jacqueline Logan and Don Terry. Orpheum: 10:30 a. m. Both theaters: 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:10.

Hub—
"Exiled to Shanghai," starring Wallace Ford, June Travis, Dean Jagger and Arthur Lake. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "A Bride for Henry," starring Anne Nagel, Warren Hull and Henry Mollison. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert by the Vienna Mozart Boys' Choir in the Rotunda. Dr. George Gruber, conductor. 2:30 to 3:30.

Symphony Hall—
Joint recital by Hephzibah Menuhin, pianist, and Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. Guy and Lois Moier, soloists. 8:15.

Frederick Lamb Studios—
Informal musicale. Janet Carroll, lyric soprano, Ralph Masaro and Fred Rogosin, tenors. (203 Bay State Road). 7.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Pianoforte recital by Leo Litwin. Fenway Court. 2.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
the Old West Church of Boston. 3:30. Historic and dramatic background of

Boston Public Library—
Songs and scenes in costume presented by Betty Butters, Henrietta Tighe, and Edith Temple. 8.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Monday

New England Women's Club—
"The Man and His Message," by John Nicol Mark. 2:30.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 8:15. Jan. 22.

Hotel Vendome—
Program for young people of all ages by Persis Cox, pianist. 3. Jan. 22.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 8:15. Jan. 17.

Concert Calendar

Steinert Hall—
Piano recital by Georg Bertram, given under the auspices of the Malkin Conservatory of Music. 8:15. Jan. 17.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 3. Jan. 18.

Jordan Hall—
Joint recital by Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin, devoted to Beethoven piano and violin sonatas. 8:15. Jan. 18.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Helen Berkal Keaney, pianist, and Helen Sanderson, soprano. 8:15. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. Jan. 18.

Wellesley College—
Concert by the Pro Arte String Quartet, given under the auspices of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Billings Hall. 4:45. Jan. 18.

Wellesley College—
Concert by the Pro Arte String Quartet, given under the auspices of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Billings Hall. 4:45. Jan. 19.

Wellesley College—
Fourth concert of the Wellesley Concert Fund. Elizabeth Rothberg, soprano, and Exio Pinza, basso. 8:30.

Steinert Hall—
Recital by Ruth Culbertson, pianist. 8:15. Jan. 20.

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Callimahos, celebrated Greek-American flutist. 8:15. Jan. 20.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Daniele Amfitheatrof, guest conductor. 3:30. Jan. 21.

Mr. Amfitheatrof as Guest Conductor

The Arts in Boston

Daniele Amfitheatrof, of whom much had been heard in advance, appeared yesterday afternoon for the first time in Boston. He is acting as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra during Dr. Koussevitzky's winter vacation. For his first Symphony Hall program, he had selected the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven as centerpiece. It was preceded by Rossini's "Semiramide" Overture and followed by a Suite for strings made by Johan Lauterbach from string quintets of Boccherini, and by the conductor's "American Panorama." These last two works were heard for the first time in Boston.

Mr. Amfitheatrof is associate conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, under Dimitri Mitropoulos, who has had a considerable success as guest leader in Boston. Their association is not inappropriate. Both are muscular conductors whose vigorous conception of a score is made evident to the eye as well as to the ear. Mr. Amfitheatrof has a distinctive baton technique. He starts off conventionally enough, with stick poised in his right hand while his left stands by as a regulator, but as he warms to his task, he often shifts the wand to his left hand or discards it altogether, while his right hand traces upon the air the course of the music. The left hand meanwhile remains idle for the most part, or is used to turn pages or to brush back the hair. In climaxes, both hands are flung to the heavens. So far as visual aspect is concerned, Reginald Gardiner is the nearest analogy.

The visual side of conducting, however, is the least important. It is not really necessary that a conductor should shake his hand violently at the first violins or employ toward the woodwind the gesture known in football as the straight-arm. In fact, it doesn't matter at all, unless it disconcerts the players. What does matter is the musical result obtained. Mr. Amfitheatrof, as the phrase runs, knows what he wants and knows how to get it. The question is, what is it that he gets, and is it desirable? What he got yesterday was a performance of violent contrasts in pace and dynamics, effective in the theatrical sense but wanting in clarity of exposition, in proportion, in balance, in modeling, in nuance, in the expression of the melos. Mr. Amfitheatrof knows his job in a technical sense, and knows how to make an effect, but so far as he indicated yesterday he has not penetrated deeply beneath the surface of music.

As a program maker he did not distinguish himself, either. Beethoven was not very appropriately companioned. Mr. Amfitheatrof is said to be half Russian, half Italian, and he now lives in Italy. That, presumably, is why Rossini's overture and the Boccherini item found a place on the program. The overture is not one of the major achievements of music, and its performance yesterday did it small service. The transcription of chamber music for string orchestra is of doubtful utility at best, and there is nothing in this Suite from Boccherini to persuade us that it needed to be added to the orchestral repertory. If Mr. Amfitheatrof felt that he ought to play some Italian music, he might have made a better choice.

Finally, the conductor as composer. The "American Panorama" was composed before Mr. Amfitheatrof had been in America. Using an orchestra of huge size, which includes a Hawaiian guitar, a steel bar and an automobile siren, he has made a pastiche of jazz, blues, spirituals, and popular and patriotic songs, producing a terrific din. In other words, he has used a formula which was outmoded before the work was written. It is a stunt piece which has no place on a symphony program.

L. A. S.

"Nothing Sacred"

From a land where too many films are made of sugar and spice and all that's nice, it is a relief now and then to receive a production into which have been mixed some snips and snails, not to mention a puppy dog's tail or two. Such is "Nothing Sacred," which began making its malicious technicolor way across the screens of the State and Orpheum Theaters, yesterday.

There is nothing very kindly about Ben Hecht's satire. It laughs with equal scorn at the independence that is Vermont's and the mawkishness that is New York's. For "Nothing Sacred" is Mr. Hecht's idea of what would happen if a young woman, supposedly threatened with death from radium poisoning, were to be foisted upon New York's spongy heart as the promotion stunt heroine of a tabloid.

Out-hoaxing the greatest hoax-town of them all, however, is the little gal from Vermont. She hasn't got radium poisoning at all. It was just a mistake on the part of her family physician (Charles Winninger). Among the 7,000,000 gulls are Walter Connolly, the managing editor to whom every tear jerk is just another newsstand sale, and Frederic March, the star reporter who is already under a cloud for having previously made his paper look ridiculous.

Not only does he fall for the mock tragedy but also for the fair "victim" (Carole Lombard). After several international specialists have pronounced her thoroughly sound—despite a hilarious rough and tumble between Miss Lombard and Mr. March to "give her a temperature"—the heroine fades out of the picture by "disappearing." It is, of course, a honeymoon cruise.

"Nothing Sacred," stands—and sometimes falls—on its title. Mr. Hecht is so busy sneering that he sometimes forgets to be funny. William A. Wellman has given the film its proper direction and all hands have turned in brisk comedy performances. If you are in the mood to snicker at a foible or two, this is your film.

"Paid to Dance," the companion feature, is a Grade B melodrama about the dance hall hostess racket, with Don Terry and Jacqueline Wells.

"Exiled to Shanghai"

It is difficult to decide which of the two new films at the Hub Theater is less important. Both might well have been scratched. Aside from the fact that there are a few newsreel shots inserted towards the end, "Exiled to Shanghai" has no more to do with Shanghai than it has with Fenway Park. Wallace Ford is a newsreel cameraman who nearly loses June Travis when he becomes innocently involved with a phony television concern. "A Bride for Henry" implies that there are more ways to tame a shrew than Petruchio knew about. Petruchio, however, had Shakespeare on his side.

J. D. B.

Free Demonstrations

Miller System of Correct English for Adult Education

Thursday, Jan. 20, 8 P.M.
Friday, Jan. 21, 11 A.M.

HOTEL VICTORIA
Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Come and ascertain whether you speak and write Correct English.

Furs SALE *Furs*

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N. H. Farms Profit By Phosphate Trials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 15—The 60 tons of triple-superphosphate sent into New Hampshire by the Tennessee Valley Authority and used experimentally on 600 acres of pasture and haylands, gave state farmers $2 for every $1 spent for the fertilizer last year, announced J. L. Haddock, extension agronomist at the University of New Hampshire here today.

Since the results of the 1937 application will continue for at least three more years, the 83 farmers who ran experimental plots with the high-test superphosphate will probably reap more than $4 for every $1 invested in this plant food, Mr. Haddock points out.

New Bills Filed

By a Staff Photographer

Frank E. Bridgman
Clerk of the House of Representatives

New Bills

(Continued From Page 9)

throp from Suffolk County to prevent Boston from paying county government costs for these non-tax-yielding cities; the revocation of registration of a car owner who had not paid his excise tax within 90 days of when it was due; and the repeal of the law requiring publication biennially of lists of city employees and their salaries, printing of which cost Boston $5000.

Representative O'Shea filed another bill which would prohibit the employment of any official or employee of the state or any political subdivision thereof, at any horse or dog racing meeting.

Under the terms of a bill filed by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip, labor organizations would be compelled to file with the Labor Relations Commission a certificate of condition, similar to that filed by corporations with the commissioner of taxation, and would also be forbidden to make political contributions.

A bill to compel the payment of wages weekly, with the money placed in an envelope bearing the gross wage, social security number, deductions for social security and unemployment compensation and the net wage, was filed by Representative John J. Kerrigan, Fall River. The bill was sponsored by the United Textile Workers Council of Fall River.

Representative Kerrigan, Senator William P. Grant of Fall River and Representative Torrance J. Lomax sponsor a bill for the Massachusetts School Superintendent Association providing for increased aid to municipal schools in an effort to reduce local tax rates. Direct grants to municipalities for educational purposes are authorized under the terms of the bill.

Judges would be prohibited from lobbying before the legislative committees under the terms of a bill filed by Senator John D. Mackay, Quincy.

Senator George G. Moyse, Waltham, filed legislation asking a $5 license fee for all slot machines used within the Commonwealth. The bill filed at the request of Charles P. Abbott of West Falmouth, includes turnstiles, vending machines and all other automatic slot machines. Former Governor Curley proposed similar legislation two years ago.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We'll never know just why it is that most girls who are short want to be so tall, and the girls who are tall want to be so short! But it's usually the case . . . in fact only once to our knowledge have we encountered a cute little miss who practically bowled us over when she very calmly (but most emphatically, for she's one of those girls who give her statements power by being very quiet and even with them!) announced that she was quite satisfied with her own particular size. Which was perfectly all right by us, because we've never seen anything the matter with her anyhow. But we're so used to having girls ask us how they can look taller, or shorter, that we were advancing advice just from force of habit!

However, we have in mind a tall girl we often see . . . really an over-tall girl, we'll admit . . . who ruins her appearance daily by trotting around with her shoulders all bent over, and her head drawn in as far as nature will allow; trying to look less tall. Her reason is obvious . . . there's no getting around it! But she's just one more girl who should dress differently, and make more of herself. For she'd be quite striking; being the type who should, and could, wear large hats, clumps of costume bracelets, boxy rough jackets and much of the popular padding around the shoulders. In other words, she could, through her clothes, detract from her height, something she'll never accomplish simply by pulling her neck in!

❦ ❦ ❦

Tailored Blouses For Spring Suits

Notes from a shopper's pad: Jordan's has some of the best looking tailored blouses for your spring suits. Way down to less than three dollars, and some of them never sold for a cent less than $7.95 if we know our shopping values! A tricky bit of costume jewelry is C. Crawford Hollidge's big crab . . . in rhinestones and a big emerald. Markdowns at Makanna's allow you to buy a pretty flossy hostess gown for a low figure. One of those attractive all-white chenille house coats (bath robes, negligees, whatever you wish to call them) such as Joan Bennett wore in "Stage Door" is less than $15!

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Jan. 16

5 p. m.—WIXAL (11.79mc). Devotional program, auspices Committee on Publication; readings; music.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Jan. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 17

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Fullness Aplenty In These Skirts

There's something about a skirt that flares in and out and around that women always like. So the newest styles will please them, because they seem to be rampant with all kinds of fullness. Mostly in the way of much pleating which goes in very nicely over the hips, and then flares out, or at least it does when you go in for heavy walking or dancing. Whirling around in great shape is Slattery's "Mad Whirl" number in lacquer red or blue, navy or black. A simple dress that lends itself to a dinner date for two . . . with the addition of hats with veils, long gloves over which many bracelets have been draped, or whatever you may wish to substitute. In both the Boston and Wellesley Shops. For $22.95.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

Franklin Statue To Be Decorated

For the first time in 25 years students of the Boston Trade School will not officially observe the birthday of Benjamin Franklin. But Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, it was announced at City Hall today, will lay a wreath at the foot of the Franklin statue in City Hall plaza, as is the usual custom of Mayors.

Benjamin Franklin was born Jan. 17, 1706, on Franklin Street, in Boston. Laying of the wreath by the Mayor on Monday at 10 a. m. will be the city's official observance of the inventor's 232nd birthday. Students of the Trade School will not attend, it was explained at the offices of the School Committee, because of the recent stormy weather.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Story of Industry.	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry	Rakov's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	B. Grayson's Orchestra	Stamp program	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	NBC dance music	Baseball school	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; "Dance Revue":	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular vocalists	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Saturday Night	News; Nagel's Orchestra	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Swing Session	Harold Nagel's Orchestra	Studio speakers	Sport results	"Evening Serenade"
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: comedy	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	Sports of the Week	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.	
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	"Cafe Continental"	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Columbia Workshop: dramatic sk.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Robert L. Ripley; soloists: orchestra	Pat Barnes and his Barnstormers: variety	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Jack Haley; Wendy Barrie; soloist; orchestra	"Melody Ensemble"	
8:30 sketch; soloists	NBC Spelling Bee	Olga Baclanova's Continental Revue	Popular vocal	
8:45	NBC Spelling Bee		Popular vocal	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	Talks for charity	News from London	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Talks for charity	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	Talks for charity	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	Al Roth's Orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Company Symphony	Company Symphony	Chicago Symphony Orch.	James Negra's Orchestra
10:30 guest soloist	Orchestra, Arturo	Orchestra, Arturo	Chicago Symphony Orch.	James Negra's Orchestra
10:45 Nan Wynn, songs	Toscanini, conductor	Toscanini, conductor	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Popular vocalist
11:15 Buddy Rogers' Or.	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Michael Zarin's Orch.	M. Morrill's Orchestra
11:30 Benny Goodman &	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:45 his orch.; chimes	NBC dance music	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob": children's	Jewish art program	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Studio program	variety program	Jewish art program	Harper's Varieties
10:30 Wahlberg Brown	Dreams of Long Ago:	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harper's Varieties
10:45 string ensemble	song dramatization	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 Old South Church	News; vocalist	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 Old South Church	Noon Journal	Temple Israel service	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Old South Church	Felix Knight, songs	Temple Israel service	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 Old South Church	Commentator	Temple Israel service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 Gems of Melody	Southernaires: quartet	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	Southernaires: quartet	prano; organist	"Old Times' Sake"	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City choir	Radio City Symphony	"Martha and Hal"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45 and organ	Orchestra; vocalist	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00 Musical Moments	Radio City Symphony	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Musical Moments	Orchestra; vocalist	Speaker; music	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Percy J. Phillips	Rex Maupin's Orch.	Tuskegee Institute Choir	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Rex Maupin's Orch.	recital	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Borris Morros'	Magic Key: Broderick	"Chat About Dogs"	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 string orchestra	Crawford; Dame May	Travel talk	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Dramatic sketch	Whitt; Emma Boynet;	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries": sketch	New Poetry Hour, A. M.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 with Jean Hersholt	glee club; talk		Sullivan, director	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	"On Broadway": dra-	"Radio Newsreel": news	"The First Offender":	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:15 monic Symphony	matic sketch	interviews	dramatic sketch	Bim Burns's Orchestra
3:30 Orchestra, Georges	Frank Simon's Band	"Sunday Drivers": va-	"Musical Gondolier"	"Parade of Song"
3:45 Enesco, guest con-	Frank Simon's Band	riety program	Ray Keating's Orch.	Irish Minstrels
4:00 ductor and violin	National Vespers	"The Shadow": mystery	Network speaker	Ruth Hansen's studio
4:15 soloist; Deems	National Vespers	dramatic sketch	Network speaker	party: variety
4:30 Taylor, com-	Hawaiian music	The Lutheran Hour	Court of Human Rela-	Studio speaker
4:45 mentator	"Dog Heroes": sketch	The Lutheran Hour	tions: sketch	Accordian band
5:00 Magazine: Chan-	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 ning Pollock	dition: soloists; orch.	chorus; orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Ed McConnell; organ	Mickey Mouse Theater	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.; soloists	Edward Davies; orch.	of the Air	Network speaker	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Jim-	Popular variety	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel: guest so-	String ensemble
6:15 mie Grier's Orch.	Popular variety	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	loist; orchestra	Soprano recital
6:30 Shaw and Lee; vo-	Studio musicale	News Service	Jack Betzner's Orchestra	Dramatic program
6:45 cal groups; orch.	News commentator	Popular variety	Jack Betzner's Orchestra	Dramatic program
7:00 Jeanette McDonald;	Popular classics	Jack Benny; Kenny	WOR Forum: debate	Violin ensemble
7:15 Wilbur Evans; or.	Popular classics	Baker; orchestra	WOR Forum: debate	Violin ensemble
7:30 Phil Baker; com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	News Service	Roving Reporter
7:45 edy; orchestra	Peg Murray; guests	interview	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Gospel songs
8:00 "People's Choice":	Detective Series: dra-	Don Ameche; Stroud	"Epic of America": his-	"Classical Album"
8:15 radio digest	matic sketch	Twins; Edgar Bergen;	torical drama	"Classical Album"
8:30 Talks, Gov. Hurley,	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Nelson Eddy; Lupe	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Studio speakers
8:45 Mayor M. J. Tobin	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Velez; D. Lamour	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Movie Stardust
9:00 Robert Casadesus,	Tyrone Power; Fay	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Choral Contrasts"	"Five Star Final"
9:15 pianist; symphony	Wray; "Natches"	Round: soloists; orch.	Madrigal Singers	"Five Star Final"
9:30 orchestra, Fritz	Movie comment	American Album of Fa-	"News Testers"	David McSweeney, songs
9:45 Reiner, conductor	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Local program	Request Serenade
10:00 Foundation: drama	Paul Martin's Music	"Rising Musical Stars":	Local program	Good Will Hour
10:15 and orchestra	Paul Martin's Music	Arnold Eidus; orch.	Will Osborne's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; solo-	Haven McQuarrie's dra-	Old Fashioned Revival	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines": comment	ists; orchestra	matic program	Old Fashioned Revival	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; dance music	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Old Fashioned Revival	News commentator
11:15 J. Freeman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Old Fashioned Revival	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:46 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Larry Lee's Orchestra	"Memory Lane"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music for You"
9:15 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	orchestra; soloist	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Popular music	Vocal recital
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Recorded music	Vocal recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Decoration talk	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Little Show	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	"Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	"Matinee Melodies"	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Homesteaders' Orch.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Music Lesson"	"In the Music Room"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Perley Stevens's Orch.
2:00 News for Women	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Comedy: orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	U. S. Navy Band	Don Van Wart, piano	Joan Merrill	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band	"Ranch Boys": vocal	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Sid Gary; orchestra	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "Meet the Stars"	tra, Guy Fraser Har-	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Musical Moments"	rison, conductor	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 "Street Scene"	Rochester Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:00 "Sing and Swing"	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Melody Parade"
4:15 Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Melody Parade"
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Three Boys: vocal	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "News Horizons"	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	Postmaster of Boston	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Three Cheers": vocal	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 J. Freeman's Orch.	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"Dance Time"	Piano and organ
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish":	"Melody Puzzles":	Burns and Allen: Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcasters"
8:15 dramatic sketch	sketches; music	Noble's Orch.; solos	Jack Arthur, songs	Paul Joyce, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel": dra-	Richard Crooks; mixed	New Haven Orchestra	Message to Motorists
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	chorus; orchestra	New Haven Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:00 Theater: George	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	New Haven Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:15 and Florence Ar-	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	New Haven Orchestra	M. Morrill's Orchestra
9:30 liss in scenes from	ductor; Arthur Rubin-	Phil Spitalny and His	New Haven Orchestra	Amateur Hour
9:45 "Disraeli"	stein, pianist	Girls; soloist	New Haven Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady: soloists;	New Haven Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; chorus	New Haven Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Brave New World":	National Forum: Rep.	"For Men Only": Rich-	Henry Weber's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	Rob. Ramspeck, Georgia	ard Barthelmess; music	Pageant of Melody: so-	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	loist; Henry Weber's	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Jack Betzner's Orch.	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

SAIL YOUR COURSE

without being "AT SEA"

WITH THE ADVENT of sextants, mariners were no longer "at sea." Errors in navigation were lessened, judgments were bolstered. They had an instrument solely adapted to their needs, which definitely established their ship's position. Sextants enabled these men to follow a charted course, to check daily progress—to be constantly certain of their position. The sextant gave mariners successful, reliable navigation.

Captains of large and small business alike, rely upon the Chicago Journal of Commerce in much the same way mariners depend upon the sextant. Without reliable instruments or indicators, it is difficult to sail a course without error—impossible to accurately judge position. Skippers of Central Western business, industry and finance use the Chicago Journal of Commerce to chart their course, for in this day of fluctuating markets and changing conditions, the importance of accuracy and speed take on new significance. Never before has the demand for reliable, up-to-the-minute news of business been greater. For almost two decades, the Chicago Journal of Commerce has been the only source of complete business information in the Central West—it publishes and distributes the news DAILY, while still at the peak of usefulness.

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Chicago Journal of Commerce
AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL

"The daily business and financial newspaper of the Central West"

Building of New Courthouse Kept Within Contract Price

From Pemberton Square Courthouse

Although labor and material costs have risen since the $5,000,000 authorization for a new Suffolk County court building in 1935, actual cost of construction was $10,000 less than the contract price on Jan. 1 of this year, Emmet A. Logue, chairman of the courthouse commission, said today.

The commission reported expenditures totaling $1,800,000 through Jan. 1, and an unlooked for increase in material prices of at least 10 per cent, in most instances amounting to 12 or 15 per cent since plans for the building were submitted.

Even before ground was broken for the new structure in February last year it was seen that original plans could not be followed due to rising prices. Two stories were therefore omitted from the building; it now has 15 stories or, including mezzanine, 23 floors.

In addition, ceramic brick will be used on the exterior after the fourth floor instead of pink granite, found to have become too costly. This is no departure from precedent as many of New York's tallest buildings are faced with two kinds of stone.

Voting Lists

District Attorney William J. Foley is waiting for the complete 1938 lists of voters now being made by police, he explained today, before proceeding with prosecution for the fake vote listing scandal which stirred Boston in the mayoralty campaign last fall.

Dolan Case

Prosecution of Edmund L. Dolan, J. Walter Quinn and Edward J. Supple, officials of the Legal Securities Corporation, on indictments returned last October charging larceny, conspiracy to steal from the city of Boston and giving a gratuity, is not expected for several weeks. Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle is preparing the case for the Commonwealth. The city of Boston recently recovered $179,000 from Dolan, former city treasurer, in a civil suit.

Old Courthouse

Heating, plumbing and maintenance conditions in the old Suffolk courthouse in Pemberton Square have become so bad in recent years as to cause comment and complaint, and a request from the courthouse commissioners for additional funds from the city for alterations and improvements in the 50-year-old structure.

Pipes and drains untouched for more than 40 years which have burst in recent months damaging court and consultation rooms, and a roof in a condition of decay, must be replaced, according to Emmet Logue, chairman of the courthouse commission.

Structural changes inside the old court building to provide proper accommodation for the land, probate, municipal and superior civil courts which will occuy it after the move to the adjoining structure, must also be made, he said today. Of the $565,000 which was requested from the city, $370,000 was to be for these changes.

Due to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's action this week in turning down the request, there are no available funds for repairs or remodeling.

Quill Pens

Oliver Wendell Holmes' preference for quill pens is still remembered on the Massachusetts Supreme Court bench, to which he was appointed in 1882.

In a small glass case on the table in the consultation room of the justices are several quills. An inscription on the case reads: "When O. W. Holmes came on the court he told Estabrook (clerk) he liked to write with a quill pen. Thereupon, Estabrook pulled out a drawer and said, 'Here are some Chief Justice Shaw used.'"

Lemuel Shaw was appointed to the state court in 1830.

Foreign Affairs Parley Planned By Women Voters

The three-day Foreign Affairs School of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters announces its topics for 1938. Conducted each year since 1922, the school, which will be held at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, will open Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 p. m., with a discussion of United States foreign policy.

Business men and economists will speak on the significance of the reciprocal trade agreements. James H. Stone, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, will present the viewpoint of the home market, and George F. Bauer of New York, manager of the export department of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, will speak for the exporting manufacturers. Alvin H. Hansen, economist and State Department consultant, will talk on the international significance of trade agreements. He has recently joined the staff of the new Harvard School of Public Administration, as Littauer professor of political economy.

The subject for the evening of Jan. 25 will be "Which Way Peace?" Clark Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association and of the campaign for world economic co-operation, will expound the way of collective security. Miss Dorothy Detzer, national executive of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, will depend the effectiveness of neutrality laws. A forum period will follow the speeches.

At the three sessions on Wednesday, Jan. 26, the general topic will be the aims, aspirations and methods of the "Have Not" countries—Germany, Italy and Japan—with emphasis upon the significance to Europe of the expansionist policies of those nations. Among the speakers will be Frederic L. Schirman, professor of political science at Williams College, Vera Micheles Dean, editor of the Foreign Policy Bulletin, T. S. Miyakawa, now New York correspondent of the Japan Times and Mail of Tokyo; Dr. Ch'ao-Ting Chi, a member of the editorial board of Amerasia, and Prof. Arthur Holcombe of Harvard University. The economy and methods of self-reliant "Have Not" countries will be the subject presented by H. B. Elliston, financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Jan. 27 program will include discussions of re-orientations in Europe, due to the Rome-Berlin axis. George La Piana, professor of church history at Harvard University, will speak on the Vatican and the international problems of today. The closing session will be devoted to consideration of the rôle of the United States in the new era.

Shortwave Programs

For Sunday, Jan. 16

Boston—5:30 p. m.—"In the College president's Study": Dr. Kenneth Sills, president, Bowdoin College. WIXAL, 25.4m-11.79mc.

London—6:05 p. m.—Music of Cesar Franck: John Simons, Australian pianist. GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc, GSB, 31.56m-9.51mc, GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. TPA4 25.6m-11.72mc.

Boston—8 p. m.—Songs and scenes in costume, from lecture hall of Boston Public Library. WIXAL, 49.6m-6.04mc.

London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra: Beethoven's Third Symphony. GSD, 25.52m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

For Monday, Jan. 17

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Concert of light music: orchestra; vocalists. TPA2, 19.68m-15.23mc.

London—5:05 p. m.—"Forgotten Rivalries—Handel—Buononcini": orchestra. GSO, 19.76m-15.18mc; GSD, 25.53-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc.

London—6:20 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra: "Take Your Choice"; "A Theme and a Song"; news; dance music. GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Boston—7 p. m.—Dinner music; "Modern Radio—Crystal Oscillators." WIXAL, 49.6m-6.04mc.

Rome—7:35 p. m.—Opera: GRO's Mail Bag. GRO, 31.3m-9.63mc.

London—9:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight": "Old Folks at Home"; BBC Empire Orchestra; news; announcements; piano quartet. GSD, 25.53m-11.75mc; GSC 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc; GSL, 49.1m-6.11mc.

Gross Business Of $2,000,000,000 Is Done by FHA

Gross business of more than $2,000,000,000 has been transacted by the Federal Housing Administration during the past four years, a report from Washington released through John F. Malley, state director, has disclosed. Of this total, approximately $650,000,000 was transacted during 1937, the report said, the gross amount includes:

Mortgages selected for appraisal, $1,339,000,000.

Large-scale housing projects approved, $41,694,000.

Modernization and repair notes insured, $560,600,000.

Notwithstanding the decline in construction activity during the last half of 1937, the report said, gains were recorded in the volume of business for the entire year over 1936.

These gains included an increase of $52,000,000, or more than 9 per cent, in amount of mortgages selected for appraisal; and an increase of nearly $10,000,000 in amount of mortgages accepted for insurance.

The largest gain, however, was made in premium paying mortgages. In 1936 they amounted to $308,945,000 while in 1937 they reached $425,110,000, or an increase of more than 37 per cent.

During the past year mortgages on newly constructed homes represented approximately 56 per cent of the total value of mortgages accepted for insurance by the FHA.

Through appraisal fees, premium payments, and reinvestment of funds, the report stated, the FHA now has an income averaging $600,000 a month. Part of this is being used under the terms of the National Housing Act to defray expenses of insuring operations and part of it is being added to the mutual mortgage insurance funds to meet possible losses.

This fund now amounts to approximately $22,000,000 and losses chargeable against it are slightly in excess of $10,000. The loss ratio on mortgages incured over the entire four years is approximately 1-1000th of 1 per cent, the report said.

Gift of $71,300 Is Made To Cornell by Unknown

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—Cornell University announced Jan. 12 it had received an anonymous donation of $71,300 to be used for salaries and one of $2619 for the Alfred Sze fund to aid "worthy" Chinese students. Alfred Sze, a member of the class of '01, was former Chinese Ambassador to the United States. The fund was a gift of the class of '01.

As the Wellesley Winter Carnival Opened

By a Staff Photographer

Students on the March

A Wellesley Champion

Betty Flanders of Lawrence, Mass., Winner Two Years in Succession of the Helen Louise Taylor Trophy for Intercollegiate Women's Ski Championship at Lake Placid, New York

The Real Estate Survey

A summary by districts of the sale of 780 parcels over three years, Jan. 1, 1935, to Oct. 1, 1937:

District	No. of Sales	Assessed Valuation	Selling Price*	Percentage Selling Price to Assessed Valuation
1. Banking District	22	$3,789,700	$1,788,900	46.7
2. Market District	11	595,600	265,700	44.6
3. North End	32	809,000	389,116	48.1
4. West End	57	701,500	386,185	55.1
5. Purchase Street District	4	198,000	46,000	23.2
6. South Street District	28	1,269,100	495,150	39.0
7. Retail District	9	1,839,000	868,500	47.2
8. Boylston Street District	12	2,264,129	1,229,351	54.3
9. Back Bay to Mass. Avenue	211	5,452,500	2,439,575	44.7
10. Back Bay beyond Mass. Ave.	62	2,897,800	1,582,490	54.6
11. Beacon Hill	38	1,042,700	619,355	59.4
12. Hun'ton & Col'mbus Av. Dist.	74	1,594,200	807,641	50.7
13. South End	195	1,955,200	1,068,128	54.6
14. Fenway District	25	895,200	433,800	48.5
Total	780	$25,303,629	$12,399,891	49.0

Tabulated Result of Real Estate Survey

	1935	1936	1937	Total
Number of Sales	194	308	278	780
Assessed Valuation	$7,170,100	$10,031,729	$8,101,800	$25,303,629
Selling Price	$3,493,251	$5,012,673	$3,893,967	$12,399,891
Per Cent Selling Price to Assessed Valuation	48.7	49.9	48.03	49.0

Assess

(Continued from Page 9)

they will point to the numerous parcels of real estate on the market for which no purchaser can be found at any price."

If the over-valuation of real estate is as widespread throughout downtown Boston as the 780 cases submitted by the Real Estate Exchange would indicate, an alarming condition approaching "confiscation" exists, according to one source. As an example, this source selects any parcel of real estate valuated at $100,000. Boston's tax rate being $38.70, the tax on this property would be $3870. But if the property would bring but $50,000 on a sale, then the tax rate would be just double, or $77.40. Thus the annual tax burden on Boston property, according to this hypothesis, was 7.7 per cent of the actual value in 1937!

The survey probably has lasting value, for undoubtedly property holders in the business districts will refer to it as a basis for receiving abatements in the future. In this matter, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in his inaugural speech declared:

"It is to be hoped that there will be a substantial diminuition in the efforts of the owners of down-town office and mercantile buildings to force a reduction in the assessed valuation of their properties." Many expect that the Real Estate Exchange's survey will largely nullify this expression from the new Mayor.

Pledge

(Continued from Page 9)

"racket" existed long before the Mansfield administration.

For many years there has been talk of creating an entirely new assessing system in Boston, but efforts to put such a program into effect have consistently been nullified. The Christian Science Monitor has printed in full the story of how nine years ago a plan was devised and put into operation to recatalogue the city's real estate, a project which established new maps and a card index of every piece of property, giving detail to the utmost.

The work, commenced late in the Nichols and early in the third Curley administration at City Hall, was largely carried on by Federal relief projects, CWA, ERA and WPA. So far $1,195,000 has been expended and the project is not yet finished. Even officials of the assessing department are not sure how far the work has progressed, but it is assumed that the project is either 80 or 90 per cent completed. None of the new cards are in use.

On the contrary, according to official statements, the completed cards are all locked up in the vaults of the Army Base in South Boston.

A petition of the City Council, led by Councilors Clement F. Norton and Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., for former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to look into the matter and to have the project speedily completed, brought no results.

'Baby' Walsh Act Launched in R. I. By A. F. of L. Coup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15—Stealing a march on Labor's Non-Partisan League and the Committee for Industrial Organization—whose members have been absent from the State House since the break with the American Federation of Labor a week ago—the State Federation has just sent a "Baby" Walsh-Healey Act into the House of Representatives.

The league and the C. I. O. were said to have been prepared to present a similar measure in the House next week.

Last week, the league sent several hundred members to the State House and as the result of a "sit-down" and packing the Senate gallery, took credit for passage of a $700,000 measure for unemployment relief. Joseph A. Sylvia, C. I. O. organizer, announced he would lead an "army" to the State House this week in the interest of the 23-point program but thus far it has failed to appear.

The measure introduced in the House by Representative Thomas P. McHugh, who holds a membership card in the Plasterers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, would impose certain conditions of employment on persons or firms entering into contracts with any State agency or with any city or town. The law would be administered by Thomas F. McMahon, Director of Labor.

All persons entering into contracts with State or city or town agencies amounting to more than $1000, with certain exceptions, would be required to meet employment regulations of the National Labor Relations Act during performance of the contract.

No employees of the contractors would be allowed to work more than an eight-hour day or a 40-hour week, no male under 16 and no female under 18 could be employed, convict labor would be banned, and working conditions would be sanitary and not hazardous.

No employee would be paid less than the prevailing wage determined for his industry by the Director of Labor. Pay deductions or rebates would be prohibited.

In case the contractor were not the manufacturer but a dealer, he would be required to state that to the best of his knowledge the foregoing conditions had been met.

Parade of 400 Girls Opens Wellesley Winter Carnival

With the clear trumpeting of "assembly" by two Wellesley College students, more than 400 students "fell into line" at the rear of Green Hall last night for the march to the lake opening the second annual winter carnival of the Wellesley College Outing Club. The affair continued today.

More than 100 Japanese lanterns carried by the students illumined the way as the procession marched to the lake nearly a quarter mile away. Cheers of 1500 students and friends greeted the parade as it reached the lake, flood lights snapped on, crowds swarmed five and six deep around the cleared section of the ice, and the carnival was on.

Miss Virginia Spangler used an amplifying system to announce the order of events, which opened with an exhibition of fancy skating by members of the Newton Figure Skating Club. The first event was a demonstration of the 10-step by the entire group. Then Kay Kirby, 11-year-old member of the Newton club, did a dance. Other individual dances and group exhibitions continued for almost an hour.

Boston Sailings To British Isles More Numerous

Week-End Sailings

Inaugurating the increased ocean passenger service of the Anchor Line between Boston and the British Isles for 1938, the steamer Tuscania put in here today, from New York, embarked 106 passengers and sailed for Cobh, Belfast and Glasgow. The 1938 schedule calls for 19 sailings from Boston and 19 arrivals, a gain of five calls at the port of Boston over 1937.

Demand for year-around service between Boston and Cobh, Ireland, has prompted the line to increase its calls at Cobh from 13 in 1937 to 32 in 1938, starting March 29. The 19 extra calls at Cobh—10 eastbound and nine westbound—were scheduled to satisfy a growing deamnd, officials of the line declared today. Regular service is also schedule to Londonderry, Belfast and Dublin, all voyages terminating at Glasgow.

Just before the Tuscania moved out into the stream from the East Boston terminal, to head for Europe, the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Hawkins headed for the South with more than 100 passengers destined for Bermuda, the British West Indies, and British Guiana. On the passenger list was the name of M. B. Pearce of Bridgeport, Conn., head of the Boy Scouts in his section of the state, president of the Young People's Republican Club and civil engineer of the Connecticut Highways and Bridges division, accompanied by Mrs. Pearce.

These two vessels, together with the Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships, due to arrive Monday morning from a 30-day cruise to the British West Indies, comprise the only deep-water passenger liners in the fleet of 29 vessels due at Boston over the week-end from all parts of the world. A fourth one is due Tuesday, however, when the Exochorda of the American Export Lines is expected from the Mediterranean with passengers and cargo.

First American Ship

The first ship built on the American continent was the Virginia, launched at Bath, Maine, in 1607.

Mabel's Beauty Shoppe

Where comfort, quiet and cleanliness prevail. **Special discount to Monitor readers bringing this advt. until January 29.**

HANcock 5646

8 Winter St., Boston Room 1010

To the men of the family

We account for our particular patronage, because correct laundering is so important to well dressed men.

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY

in BROOKLINE at 8 FLORA STREET

BEACON 1790

Seamen Who Violate Pacts Criticized by A. F. of L. Head

Log of the Port of Boston

Labor's "right wing" disapproves of the extremes to which seamen are going in their efforts to enforce demands if the attitude of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as voiced in an interview in Boston last Thursday can be taken as a criterion.

Asked about the sit-down strike of the members of the crew of the American steamer Algic, at a South American port, for which they were put on trial at Baltimore, found guilty and appealed, Mr. Green said the men were in the wrong in violating their contracts. This is in sharp contrast with the attitude of the National Maritime Union—C. I. O. affiliate—which is supporting the contentions of the men of their right to strike while the ship is in a foreign port.

Birch Logs Shipped

New Hampshire birch is being shipped out of the port of Boston, to become fine Italian furniture at the hands of skilled craftsmen in the land of Il Duce. Good-sized logs from northern New Hampshire forests, two feet in diameter and 12 to 15 feet long, are moving to Boston and put aboard ships for Italy. The third shipment to go consisted of 11 carloads of the logs, put aboard the steamer Barbarigo this week.

Astri on Exhibit

Norway's most modern achievement in shipbuilding—the new motorship Astri—is to go on exhibition at the Army Base, Boston, after arrival here from Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos and Bahia, with a cargo of wool, hides, and other products of South America. Scheduled to arrive Feb. 4, inaugurating the new service of the Essco-Brodin Line, the Astri will be thrown open to inspection of shippers, receivers of freight, brokers and steamship interests. Local agents — Norton, Lilly & Co.—state that regular sailings will be provided if New England shippers support the new service with their patronage. The Astri is making her first voyage with cargo to this country, having come from the builders' yard in light trim.

Leon Stone

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Am. Importer	Jan. 16	Liverpool	Jan. 25	Jan. 15 8:00 pm	Jan. 16 7:00 am
†Berengaria	Jan. 19	Cherbourg	Jan. 25	Jan. 18 8:00 pm	Jan. 19 8:00 am
‖Pres. Harding	Jan. 19	Cobh	Jan. 26	Jan. 18 8:00 pm	Jan. 19 8:00 am
§Deutschland	Jan. 19	Hamburg	Jan. 28	Jan. 16 8:00 pm	Jan. 19 6:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb.	1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb.	2	Jan. 28 4:00 pm	Jan. 28 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

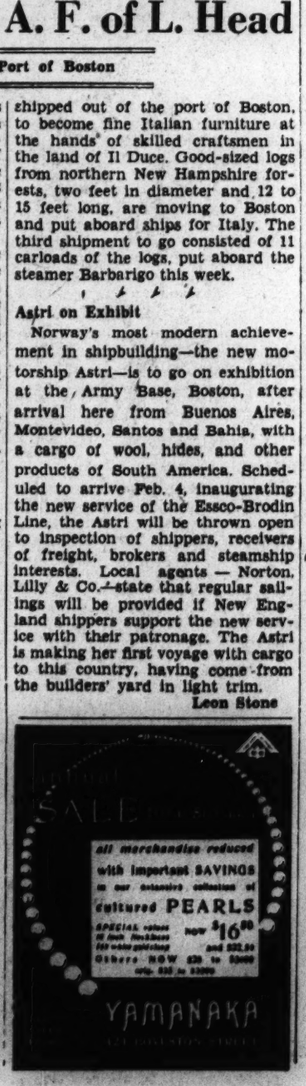
Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Jan.	22	Jan. 17 4:00 pm	Jan. 17 7:30 pm

*Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Germany only. †Except Irish Free State. ‖Irish Free State only. §Special address Germany only.

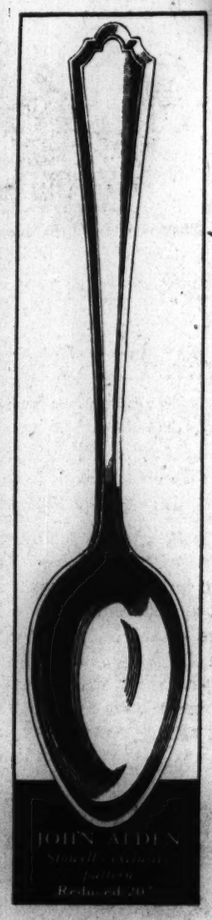
Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p m Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m on Tuesdays.



STOWELL'S 115th ANNIVERSARY ... SEMI-ANNUAL SALE



20% REDUCTION ON ALL WATSON CO. STERLING SILVER

• For the first time in our history we are able to offer this reduction on all Watson Company sterling silver, including our leading sterling pattern, "John Alden." . . . Also included are the other popular sterling patterns, "Lotus," "Marlborough," and "Juliana." All Watson holloware included in this reduction sale.

FLATWARE	SALE PRICES HALF DOZEN JOHN ALDEN	SALE PRICES HALF DOZEN LOTUS	SALE PRICES HALF DOZEN MARLBOROUGH	SALE PRICES HALF DOZEN JULIANA
Teaspoons	$ 8.00	$ 8.80	$ 8.00	$ 8.00
Dessert spoons	15.60	18.00	15.60	16.00
Cream soup spoons	14.00	16.00	14.00	14.40
Bouillon spoons	10.00	14.40	10.00	10.00
Butter spreaders	10.80	12.40	10.80	10.80
Dessert forks	15.60	18.40	15.60	16.00
Dinner forks	20.00	22.00	20.00	20.00
Salad forks	14.00	14.80	14.00	14.00
Dessert knives	15.60	17.20	16.00	16.00
Dinner knives	18.00	19.20	18.00	18.00

*FANCY SERVING PIECES REDUCED 20%

Our Semi-Annual store-wide Sale celebrating our 115th Anniversary is now in progress . . . Special Reductions in all departments . . .

A. STOWELL CO.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

24 WINTER STREET · BOSTON

3 WAYS TO BUY—CASH • CHARGE • BUDGET

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 865,800
1938 volume to date 12,411,680
1937 volume to date 29,306,170

Market Leaders Rise Moderately In Short Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Stocks found the going much easier today and market leaders pushed up fractions to 2 or more points.

Selected aircrafts, steels, motors, coppers, rails and specialties were in the forefront of the recovery move. Activity picked up on the advancing flurry. Profit realizing shaded extreme gains in the second hour.

Spurring the upturn, brokers said, were expectations that the President's message to Congress on armaments, due Monday or Tuesday, would call for a large expansion of national defenses.

Short covering was also a factor and a more hopeful view of the French financial and political situation was helpful. The franc again rallied sharply.

Conspicuous gainers included Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Wright Aeronautical, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, Newport Industries, Johns-Manville, Climax Molybdenum, Montgomery Ward and Allis Chalmers. Renewed strength was exhibited by Homestake Mining which jumped to another new high.

Railroad Bonds Drop

Secondary railroad issues were a dragging influence on the bond market today, extending losses of the past few days by major fractions to more than two points in some instances.

Low-yield industrials and utilities held their ground and a light demand for some longer term government loans brought gains up to 10-32nds of a point. The foreign dollar group was generally higher.

Reading-Jersey Central collateral 4s of 1941 dropped 5 points in the first hours under light offerings. Northern Pacific 5s lost nearly 2 and Southern Pacific 4½s yielded more than 1 along with Nickel Plate 4½s and Great Northern 4½s. Fractional declines were shown by Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Holding within minor fractions either way of Friday's close were a large number of industries and utilities along with miscellaneous classifications. Included were National Dairy 3¾s, Studebaker 6s, Texas Corp., 3½s, Anaconda 4½s and Brooklyn City Railroad 5s. Bonds of the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio, under severe pressure most of this week, likewise straightened out somewhat with most of the active issues unchanged to a fraction higher.

Japanees bonds were higher as were some South American issues.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Curb market stocks displayed recovery tendencies today under leadership of specialties and oils. Some utilities, after moving ahead Friday, were a trifle backward.

Draper Corporation, an inactive issue, ran up 5 points during the first hour; International Cigar Machinery gained 2 and lesser advances were scored by Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, Great Atlantic & Pacific, Pan American Airways and Technicolor.

Holding about unchanged to a bit lower were Electric Bond & Share, Cities Service, American Gas, Niagara Hudson, Northern States Power "A," and Sherwin Williams.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The action of the market from now out should provide a clue as to whether the current technical readjustment of the market's position will be completed in the form of a sidewise movement within the 130-135 area, or a retreat to the vicinity of the 127 level.

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—With the market almost completely dominated by day-to-day developments in Washington some irregularity is likely to prevail, but the recent tone would seem to indicate that the course of least resistance is upward.

Josephthal & Co., New York—It is possible that the renewed weakness in the franc will stimulate inflation psychology anew but we are inclined to doubt that it will have much effect at this time except on the gold stocks. In fact it may have a bad effect on investment sentiment.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—While no very stimulating reports are yet appearing from business and industrial circles some encouraging evidence of a possible halt in the declining trends of business emerge here and there.

Southgate & Co., Boston—The most noticeable thing about the markets nowadays is the lack of any encouragement to own investment securities except those of the shortest term and the highest grade.

Machine Tool Orders Lowest Since 1935

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported that domestic orders for machine tools during December dropped to the lowest monthly volume since March, 1935. With foreign orders the best for the year and representing 63 per cent of the total business placed, the index for December increased 10 per cent over November to 142.7.

The index for the year topped the 1929 average of 155.8 by 20 per cent, the association reported.

G. M. to Build New Plant

The General Motors Corporation has awarded to the National Concrete Fireproof Company of Cleveland a contract for construction of a new plant at Warren, Ohio, to replace one which has been outgrown by its business, the manufacture of motors of fractional horsepower. The new plant will have twice as much capacity as the present one.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	4	38¾	38¾	38¾	Jan 13
55	43½	Acme Steel (4)	2	52	52	52	Jan 14
23¾	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
20⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	20	20	20	Jan 11
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jan 11
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	6	87½	86	87½	+3½
6¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	56	12	11½	12	+ ⅝
5⅝	1	Alleghany	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
58½	10	Allegany pf xw	3	17	17	17	Jan 13
59¾	11	Allegany pf $20 ww	1	16¼	16½	16½	— ¼
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 13
52½	10½	Allegany pr pf	4	17½	17½	17½	Jan 13
45¾	13	Allen Ind (1.60)	5	21¾	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
27⅞	6¼	Allen Indust (1)	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
256½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	4	174	172	174	+3
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 11
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	1	14	14	14	
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	23	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅝
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	81	81	81	Jan 14
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2½g)	17	50½	49⅝	50½	+1¾
30¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	8	3	3	3	Jan 14
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	54	53¾	54	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	3	68½	68⅝	68½	+3
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	1	64	64	64	Jan 13
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (¾e)	7	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
80¾	38	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	2	42	41	42	+ ¾
121	89	Am Can (4)	9	81¼	79	80	
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	15½	Am Car & Fdy (1¾g)	5	27	26¾	27	+1
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	50	50	50	+2¾
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1½g)	8	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+1¼
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99	99	99	Jan 13
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	2	8	7¾	7¾	Jan 13
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alchi (½g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅝
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	9	16¼	15¾	16	Jan 14
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	16	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅛	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	14	11	10¾	10¾	
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	11½	11½	11½	Jan 14
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Jan 13
25⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	8	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
4¾	1½	Am Ice	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 5
17¾	8¾	Am International	1	7½	7½	7½	
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	11	23	22¾	23	+1¼
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	74	72	74	+2¼
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	8	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅛
13⅝	3	Am M & Met	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	16	37½	35¾	37½	+1
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	64	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
57⅞	31	Am P&L $6 pf ($4.56g)	9	39⅛	38½	38⅝	Jan 14
72½	36	AmP&L$5pf(4.68$kg)	13	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
20½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.80)	36	13⅜	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	19	22⅞	21½	22½	+1⅜
101⅝	63⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	78	78	78	+1
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (.60)	43	58¾	57½	58¾	+1⅛
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51½	51	51½	Jan 14
73¼	32½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	38	33⅞	33	33⅝	+1
26½	8⅝	Am Stores	5	11	10½	11	Jan 14
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 14
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	110	110	110	Jan 10
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	Jan 8
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	148¾	147¾	148¾	+1¼
99	87	Am Tobacco (5)	3	89½	89½	89½	—1¼
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	71¼	70½	70½	
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	136¾	130¾	130¾	Jan 13
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	6	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	13	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅝	3½	Am Woolen	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	3	32	32	32	+1¾
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	25	8½	7⅝	8½	+ ⅝
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	Jan 10
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	150	36⅜	35	36½	+1¼
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	3	49⅞	49½	49½	Jan 14
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	3	19	18	18	Jan 11
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
48	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	30¼	29	30¼	Jan 13
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Jan 13
13¾	4⅞	Armour Ill (.70g)	11	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	71	71	71	Jan 14
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Jan 12
10½	3⅜	Armstr'g Cork (1¾g)	7	38½	38	38¼	+ ¼
16⅝	4⅞	Armold Const (1g)	1	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	3	8¼	8	8¼	+ ½
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	69	68	69	Jan 12
126	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 15
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	17	41½	40½	41½	+1½
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	3	72	71	72	Jan 14
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	3	27	26½	27	+1
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7½	7¼	7½	
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	7	22¼	21¾	22½	+ ¼
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105⅜	105	105	Jan 14
18½	7½	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	42¾	42¼	43¾	Jan 13
94	38	Atlas Powd (3½g)	8	47¾	47	47	Jan 12
8¼	4⅛	Atlas Tack (½g)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
38¼	3½	Auburn Auto	2	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	20	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
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23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	47	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	34	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
41¾	20	Balt & Ohio pf	6	12⅜	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	33	33	33	Jan 12
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	4	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	9	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1g)	11	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
106¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Jan 6
114⅜	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	90	90	90	Jan 13
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	13	9½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
68⅛	62½	Belg NR pf (2.27g)	1	63	63	63	Jan 11
30½	8⅛	Bendix Aviat (1)	33	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	5	17⅝	17¾	17¾	— ¼
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	12	37½	37	37½	+ ¾
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	132	65⅝	63½	64½	+1¾
20	16	Beth Steel 8% p. (1)	11	16	16	16	
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	8	98	98	98	
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	28	27	27	+ ½
38	13½	Black & Decker (1)	3	17	16¾	17	Jan 14
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	5	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
49¾	6	Boeing Air (.40g)	63	14¾	13½	14¾	+1¼
48⅛	21	Bonn Alum (4g)	12	30	28¾	29	Jan 13
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¾
28	16	Borden (1.60)	12	19½	19½	19½	
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	8	28½	27⅝	28½	+1
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
59⅜	57½	Bower R Bear (½e)	5	21	21	21	Jan 14
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	12	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
59½	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	17	26	25	26	+1½
53⅛	22	Briggs&Strat (1½g)	3	30½	30⅛	30½	Jan 13
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	33½	33½	33½	Jan 13
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3	2½	2½	
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	10	9½	9¼	9¼	
53	6	Bkin-Man Tr	16	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ¼
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	36	36	36	+ ½
52⅜	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	7	20½	20¼	20¼	Jan 14
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Jan 10
24½	7	Brunn-Balke (1g)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 14
25½	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	6	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	13	6¼	6	6⅛	
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
45⅛	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ½
68⅛	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
18⅜	5⅝	Burlington Mills (1)	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach(.30e)	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
11¾	1¼	Bush Terminal	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	4	10½	9⅝	10½	Jan 13
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 14
36½	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jan 4
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	2	4⅝	4	4	
33¾	6	Byers Co	8	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	+1
34⅜	13½	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 14
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48½	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	23½	23½	23¼	— ⅛
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	9	9¾	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	13	18½	16	18½	+1
38½	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	34	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
17½	6⅛	Canadian Pacific	15	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	36	36	36	+2
13½	4⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 14
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Sti(1.85g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan 14
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.50g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jan 14
91½	80	Case (J I) (6a)	3	91¾	91	91¾	+1½
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	9	52	51	52	+1½
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	Jan 14
41¾	13	Celanese Corp	1	18	18	18	-
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 13
48¾	19½	Celotex (1.20e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Jan 14
39¼	14	Cent Aguirre(2.36g)	6	26½	26	26½	Jan 13
13⅜	2	Cent Fdy	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	6	10	10	10	Jan 14
24⅜	4	Cent Violetta (¼g)	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	3	5¼	5½	5½	Jan 10
86⅜	34⅝	Cerro de Pas (4)	14	48½	44½	45¼	+ ¾
23⅜	3⅛	Certain-teed	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
63¼	28½	Champ Pap & F (2)	2	30	30	30	Jan 14
48	5	Checker Cab	1	13	13	13	
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	6	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 8
90½	40	Chi Gt West (4a)	2	48¾	48¼	48¼	Jan 14
4¾	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 13
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 13
6⅝	⅛	Chi & N W	1	1½	1½	1½	
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	13	4¼	4	4	Jan 14
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 14
18¼	2	Chi Gt West pf	7	8½	8	8	
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	3	13½	13⅜	13½	Jan 14
3¼	⅜	Chi M St P & P	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
32	6⅜	Chi Pneu T	4	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	31	31	31	Jan 14
3⅜	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	5	1⅜	1	1	Jan 13
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	2	2	2	Jan 14
16½	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 14
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	13½	13	13	Jan 14
23½	13	Chick Cos Oil	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
18½	3	Childs Co	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 14
133¼	48⅛	Chrysler (10g)	284	63⅛	60	63¾	+3¾
21⅛	12	City Ice & F (2)	4	13½	13	13	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	2	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 13
68	17¼	Clark Equip (4.20g)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 13
49⅛	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	3	23½	23½	23½	Jan 14
41	24½	Climax Molyb(1.70g)	6	30½	27¾	30½	+2
29⅜	13¼	Clueti Peabody (1)	4	15	14¾	15	+ ¾
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	5	134	131	134	+5
89	86½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	88	88	88	Jan 7
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	4	11	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	94½	94½	94½	Jan 13
63¾	18	Coll & Alk (8g)	4	36½	36½	36½	Jan 14
81⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	30	30	30	+1
107½	28¼	Columb Br A (1.95g)	5	23¼	21¾	23¼	+ ⅝
31½	14⅜	Columb Br B (1.85g)	7	21	21	21	Jan 14
20⅝	4⅝	Colum Gas&El (.45g)	34	9⅜	8	9	— ⅛
108	69½	Colum Gas&El pf A (6)	1	79	79	79	+1
30½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	14¾	14½	14½	Jan 13
40½	25¾	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	32	32	32	Jan 13
135¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	73	70½	73	
69¼	30¾	Comi Credit (4a)	7	38½	38	38½	+1¼
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Comi Inv Tr (4a)	5	43¾	43	43¾	+1¼
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 31
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.80)	37	9½	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4¼	1	Comwith &'Sou	52	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
75¾	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	3	60	60	60	—1
19⅜	4½	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 14
48½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	11	34	33½	34	+ ½
11⅝	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 13
96	80½	Consol Aircraft (½g)	17	16⅞	18¼	18¾	+ ½
33⅜	8	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7½	7½	7½	
18⅝	4¾	Consol Edison (2)	35	25½	25	25½	— ¼
49⅜	21½	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	95¼	95½	95¼	— ¼
108	82	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5¾	1	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 13
13½	3⅜	Consol Laundries	5	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅜
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	6	10	9⅞	10	
69½	37½	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
108½	100½	Consol Can pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	+ ⅜
25¾	8½	Consol Dia Fib	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
43¾	33	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	31	31	31	
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	12	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	14	33	32¼	33¼	— ⅛
38⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	3	16¼	16	16	Jan 12
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	4	64¾	63¾	64¾	+1
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
16¼	3	Coty (.10g)	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
96½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	3	26½	25¾	26⅜	+ ⅝
113	88⅝	Crane Co pf (7g)	1	98	98	98	Jan 14
37	21	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24	
28⅝	6½	Crosley Radio	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)	12	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ⅝
56½	34	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jan 4
47¼	30½	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	2	33¾	33⅜	33½	Jan 12
35¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¾e)	9	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ½
108⅜	87½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜	Jan 13
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	21	43⅝	42	43	+ ⅞
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (9g)	1	92	93	92	+2
3	½	Cuba Co	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
14¾	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
43	12	Cudahy Pack	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	Jan 11
20¾	4	Curtis Publishing	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
109½	39½	Curtis Pub pf (1k)	3	49	48½	49	+3
8¾	2	Curtiss-Wright	58

Business and Industry •

Elimination of All Holding Companies Asked by President

• Commerce and Finance

Midland District Of England Shows Marked Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The industrial record of the Midland counties of England during 1937 showed marked progress. Trade was so brisk that in many cases works and plant have been extended and it has been necessary to bring into this busy district large numbers of workers from other areas.

In spite of a definite slowing down of demand in the last few weeks of the year, it is reported that most factories have orders on hand which will keep them busy for a considerable time and that altogether industrial prospects for 1938 are cheerful.

In the Dudley district a boom year has been experienced in the coal, iron, engineering and electrical trades as well as in miscellaneous metal trades and tailoring. In the part of the district where glassmaking and decorating is one of the chief industries, great activity was experieced, largely through the abundance of Coronation orders.

Building Industry Active

In Leicester, though, owing to the high price of raw materials, the shoe and hosiery trades, the town's staple industries, have not had a particularly good year, the engineering and building industries have been very busy all the time. In both cases there would have been an even greater output if there had not been difficulty in obtaining sufficient skilled labor.

In Nottingham unemployment figures are down by about 2000, compared with the figures of a year ago, but the textile firms there are not quite so busy as those in the engineering industry.

The war in China has led to the canceling of many contracts in the plain net section of the lace trade. Engineering firms are busy with large orders for lighting, heating and telephone plant, disinfectors, sterilizers, incinerators and boilers. The electrical branch is also very busy.

At Gloucester works are reported busier than for many years past, with numbers of orders in hand which will take some time to execute. Railway carriage building has again become one of the city's outstanding industries, the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company having in hand a £1,500,000 contract for underground railway coaches.

Toys and games, shirts and collars, jams and pickles have all been manufactured on a large scale. These increased manufactures and the larger imports of timber and grain have resulted in a record year for the docks at Sharpness and Gloucester.

Tube Works Busy

In Walsall the chief tube works have been busy all the year. The order for boiler tubes for the sister ship of the Queen Mary has been the most important received during the year. The home market has taken most of Walsall's leather goods, but a fair quantity has gone to the United States.

Engineering works in Stafford have been so busy that not only has all local skilled labor been absorbed but about 1000 workpeople from other districts—including the depressed areas—have been engaged. The Government's road schemes have brought this town large orders, especially for reinforced concrete.

In Wolverhampton there are 64,000 people at work compared with 39,000 at the end of 1936. In the South Staffordshire towns where chains are made, the demand for skilled labor has been so high that old operatives who had retired have been induced to return to work.

A number of the motor works at Coventry have been enlarged during the year and one has doubled its capacity. The trade in bicycles has shown the greatest improvement, and there have been occasions in the course of the past 12 months when it has been impossible for output to equal demand.

United's Portfolio Virtually Unchanged

NEW YORK (AP)—United Corp., Morgan-sponsored utility investing company, "stood pat" on its portfolio of securities during 1937, the company's annual report disclosed.

The only change in holdings came about by reason of consolidation of Mohawk Hudson Power Corp. with Niagara Hudson Power Corp. As a result, United's common holdings were increased to 436,590 shares or 24.5 per cent of Niagara Hudson's outstanding common stock.

Due to the drastic decline in the market net assets as of December 31 last, at market value, totaled only $149,904,047, or $47,205,174 less than the total stated capital of $197,109,221. At the end of 1936 net assets at market value were $243,695,921.

Directors approved a reduction of $58,144,121 in capital, which amount would be credited to capital surplus account. This would reduce stated capital to $138,965,100, or $10,938,947 less than indicated net value of assets at the end of 1937.

Rolling Mill to Spend $175,000 on Improvement

ASHLAND, Ky. (AP)—F. E. Vigor, manager of the American Rolling Mill Company here, announced $175,000 will be spent improving the plant. Part of the work will be started immediately.

"The reason Armco is making these improvements at this time when operations are low in the entire steel industry, is that the management wants to provide as much employment as possible," Mr. Vigor explained.

Australian Wheat Crop

LONDON (Reuter's)—The Australian wheat crop is officially estimated at 161,800,000 bushels, although upward revisions are anticipated when final figures are available. Portugal is reported inquiring for actual wheat.

Record Newsprint Production in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During the year 1937 newsprint production reached a new high of 4,943,717 tons, an increase of 11.3 per cent over the previous year when the output was 4,439,876, according to Newsprint Service Bureau figures.

Canadian production in December amounted to 393,038 tons, against 289,312 in December, 1936, an increase of 1.29 per cent. United States output in December was 79,537 tons, against 80,048, a decrease of 0.64 per cent, while in Newfoundland production was 26,085 tons, against 27,601 in December, 1936, a decrease of 5½ per cent.

Of the total North American production in 1937, Canada turned out 3,645,309 tons, against 3,179,914. United States mills produced 945,721 tons, against 920,317 and Newfoundland 357,687, against 327,964 tons.

American Telephone Quarter Net Equal To $2.47 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co., reported for the three months ended Nov. 30 consolidated net income of $46,110,473, equal to $2.47 a share of capital stock. This compared with $50,289,766 or $2.69 a share for the corresponding period of 1936.

For the 12 months ended Nov. 30 consolidated net income was $191,324,911, equal to $10.24 a share, against $178,055,236 or $9.54 a share for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1936.

A preliminary income statement of the parent company alone for the three months ended Dec. 31 showed net income of $47,699,000, equal to $2.55 a share, against $60,247,697, or $3.22 a share for the final 1936 quarter. For the twelve months ended Dec. 31 net income was $179,761,000, equal to $9.62 a share against $174,826,414 or $9.36 a share for 1936.

For the final quarter the Bell System had a net gain of 170,000 telephones compared with a gain of 274,00 in 1936 December quarter. Walter S. Gifford, president of American Telephone reported.

For the entire year the net gain was about 876,000 telephones against 871,000 in 1936. The system had approximately 15,330,000 telephones in service at the year end.

To Study Telegraph Rate Set-Up Before Granting Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Communications Commission indicated it planned a thorough study of the entire rate structure of the principal telegraph companies before passing upon their application for a 15 per cent increase in practically all domestic rates.

In setting the case for hearing Feb. 14, a majority of the commission stipulated that the hearings be broadened to include testimony previously received concerning the "lawfulness of the various classifications of telegraph carriers and regulations and practices applicable thereto."

One commissioner, T. A. M. Craven, objected, saying the majority's action "permits an expansion of inquiry to include undefinable matters not clearly specified."

Mr. Craven said he favored an investigation of the entire communication structure to determine a modern national communication policy, but felt the hearing on the pending application should be restricted to issues raised directly in the petitions.

Big Chicago Bank Pays Stock Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company directors declared dividends of 25 per cent in stock on the $40,000,000 of common stock outstanding and $1 in cash.

They also voted to retire an additional $10,000,000 of preferred stock held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The retirement and stock dividend are effective Feb. 1, when the cash payment also will be made to stockholders of record Jan. 20. The bank then will have $25,000,000 of preferred and $50,000,000 of common stock outstanding. The preferred is held by the RFC, which originally held $50,000,000.

The cash payment on the common stock was at the same rate that prevailed in 1937.

United Corp. to Consider Capital Stock Reduction

NEW YORK, (AP)—A special meeting of stockholders of United Corporation, huge utility investment concern, will be held at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 1 to consider reduction of the company's capital from $197,109,220 to $138,965,099. It will be held on the same afternoon as the annual meeting of stockholders.

The reduction will be accomplished by reducing the stated value of the common stock from $5 to $1 a share.

It was explained at the company's offices that, in view of the decline in the portfolio value, the action was being taken to make the company more liquid, in relation to its capitalization, in compliance with Delaware law.

Reynolds Investing Company

NEW YORK—A transaction has been completed whereby Bartell Prentice, a partner of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Prentice & Brady, and F. E. Mayer have taken over a majority common stock interest in and management of Reynolds Investing Company, Inc. Mr. Prentice has succeeded R. S. Reynolds as president and Mr. Mayer succeeded C. K. Reynolds as vice-president.

U.S. Bureau Sees Hopeful Signs In Business Outlook

WASHINGTON (AP)—There are signs of a possible "turn for the better," both for industry and agriculture, the bureau of agricultural economics said in its monthly analysis of economic conditions.

The bureau said the "precipitous" decline in industrial activity the past few months "seems to have been checked." It listed the following as indications of improvement in business conditions:

Evidence of renewed interest by prospective buyers of some industrial goods.

A slight improvement in the demand for wheat and cotton.

A slower and less severe decline in consumer purchasing power, and in the demand for farm products, than in industrial activity.

Reduced Inventories

Reduced inventories which, when depleted, will require new production to replenish stocks.

Outlook for continued large foreign demand for American agricultural products, supported by good foreign business activity.

In the House of Representatives, meantime, Representative Cox (D-Ga) proposed creation of a "general council" of government, political, financial, industrial, agricultural, labor, religious and educational leaders to combat the recession, fascism and communism.

He urged an end to "sectional and factional bickering," declaring the nation could not stand another major depression.

New economic dislocations would permit fascism or communist minorities to "bring about their rule by stirring up false prejudices and chanting hymns of hate," Cox said.

To Weigh Auto Financing

Meanwhile, some senators said President Roosevelt intends to confer further during the next week or so with officials of large automobile and automobile finance companies.

This was taken as a new indication that Mr. Roosevelt is paying much attention to the automotive industry in connection with his efforts to end the economic depression.

Whether the conference would go into the subject of government business co-operation to forecast demand and stabilize production was not indicated, though Mr. Roosevelt has spoken of such a step recently.

Some informants declared that the idea of limiting the amount of credit which an automobile purchaser might obtain has been discussed in administration circles.

Mr. Roosevelt has talked of checking "high pressure" salesmanship as a means of stabilizing business over the years.

Exchange Requests Inventory Data In All Annual Reports

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange asked all companies with securities listed on the exchange to henceforth value inventories in annual reports at cost or market value, whichever is lower, in accordance with accepted accounting practice.

Furthermore, the exchange recommended that positions regarding inventories and future commitments for raw materials, such as rubber, cotton, wool, sugar, wheat, etc., should be clearly stated in annual reports.

John Haskell, executive secretary, in a letter to the heads of companies, said "the existence of commitments in large volume may, in a time of widely fluctuating prices, be a fact of material importance in the financial position of a corporation, even though at the date of the balance sheet market prices may be equal to or greater than commitment prices."

Mr. Haskell further asked inventory positions be given in interim reports, and urged complete explanations of commitments in these usually unaudited statements.

The request for more complete inventory data was held in Wall Street to be one more step in the exchange's drive toward greater uniformity in corporation reports, and more enlightening statements for stockholders regarding the affairs of listed companies.

Members' Trading 18 P. C. of Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—Round-lot transactions of New York Stock Exchange members in the week ended Dec. 18, totaled 18.01 per cent of total exchange dealings, securities and exchange commission figures showed.

Total round-lot volume on the New York Stock Exchange was 5,654,520 shares, or 9.4 per cent larger than volume reported on the ticker.

Round-lot dealings of members initiated on the floor totaled 5.83 per cent of all exchange volume; transactions initiated off the floor were 3.69 per cent of the total while round-lot transactions of specialists were 8.49 per cent of the total.

On the New York Curb Exchange total round-lot volume in the week ended Dec. 18 was 1,140,925 shares. Of this, 16.61 per cent was round-lot transactions for members' account.

Federal Agency to Boost Market for Canned Peas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation announced it will purchase canned peas in an effort to bolster prices and remove a part of this year's record supply of the product from market channels.

The peas will be distributed among relief families.

The corporation invited canners to submit prices on the food product. This year's supply has been estimated at 26,300,000 cases, or about 8,000,000 cases above the 1930-34 average. Officials said prices now averaged between 20 and 25 cents a case below the 1925-34 average.

Substantial Industrial Gains In 3 Years Reported by Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The industrial progress achieved by Italy in the last three years was reviewed at a joint meeting held recently in Rome of the twin Confederations of Industrialists and Industrial Workers, attended by all the offices of the occupational unions affiliated thereto.

Count Giuseppe Volpi, president of the Confederation of Industrialists, commented in his opening address on the significant fact that employers and workers now meet as partners in the joint effort to utilize to the fullest possible extent all the country's natural resources.

He pointed out that in the last 20 years natural scientific discoveries and technological improvements have radically modified the relative resources of the several countries. Raw materials heretofore valueless can now be utilized; valuable products are now obtained from what was formerly mere industrial waste; and countries which some years ago were held to be irremediably poor are now finding the way to create in the laboratory and the factory what they lack in natural resources.

This being so, he said it behooves such countries to avail themselves to the full of all their latent wealth-producing assets, and this is the purpose which the plans for economic self-sufficiency have in view. Autarchy according to the speaker, is but another name for those protection policies which elsewhere have been used to such good effect in building up national agriculture and industry.

Costs Considered

Of course, Count Volpi went on to say, the question of costs cannot be ignored; only when the supreme needs of national defense are involved can they be allowed to rise above certain limits. But relative costs canont be properly estimated by mere arithmetical comparisons between those of the home-made products and the imports which they are to replace.

In such estimates account must be taken of the possibility of increasing national wealth afforded by securing independent supplies of such new products, of the stimulus thus given to the invention of new industrial processes, of the greater power which economic independence confers on the nation, and on the benefits conferred on the population by enabling them to find work in their own country. All these are factors which must be taken into due consideration when measuring costs.

This policy, moreover, is dictated to Italy by her balance of payments. Italy's trade balance is traditionally passive. In former times, when the world movement of goods and services was free, invisible exports could be counted on to right the deficit. But that freedom exists no more, and Italy's invisible items are no longer of a nature which justifies reliance on them to offset the trade deficit.

The investment of foreign capital in Italy, which a recent enactment facilitates, can doubtless be advantageous but cannot be counted on for making a substantial contribution to the balance of payments; as to freight rates, an increasing percentage of Italian tonnage will henceforth be required to meet home and colonial needs; emigrant remittances are inevitably destined to decline; and whilst the tourist trade is a legitimate and important source of income it is by its very nature one on which no great country can base the independence of its external financial relations.

Expanding Internal Output

The picture drawn by Count Volpi clearly shows that under existing international conditions Italy can only balance her budget of payments by increasing her internal production, and that is precisely what so-called autarchy is designed to do. As home production increases, it will be possible and desirable to enlarge her foreign trade; the more she has to sell, the more she can afford to buy; and she is determined not to buy what she cannot afford.

So much for the economic reasons for self-sufficiency, to say nothing of the political side of the question which—even leaving the eventuality of war out of the picture—makes economic independence a vital issue to the nation.

These general considerations were the preface to a detailed review of industrial progress achieved or under way. The advance made by the mining industries places them in the front row. The output of lignite has risen from 408,000 tons in 1934 to an estimated million tons in 1937. That of coal from 289,000 to nearly 1,000,000 tons.

In 1934 the output of bauxite stood at 131,000 tons; in 1937 it is estimated to have exceeded 400,000 tons, meeting the home demand and leaving an important margin for export. The amount of iron ore brought to the surface has been doubled in three years; so has the output of lead.

Progress in the metal and mining industries is accompanied by the growth of the engineering trades. Great progress has been made in the manufacture of machine tools and the variety of machines now poducerd is making the country progressively independent of foreign imports and building up a growing export trade.

Chemical Contribution Vital

The contribution made by the chemical trades to the campaign for self-sufficiency is all-important. Each branch of this industry marks definite progress.

The liquid fuel problem is being tackled from three directions: by refining crude oils in Italy, by encouraging the distillation of asphaltic schists, lignites, etc., and by substituting other carburetants for petrol.

The growth of the Italian refining industry is shown by the output of petrol (260,000 tons in 1937 against 125,795 in 1934), petroleum (100,000 against 38,000 tons), motor-oil (100,000 against 36,000 tons), while the quantity of residual fuel oils has risen from 76,000 to 270,000 tons.

In the textile field the task of the industry is that of reducing progressively imports by the use of substitute fibers in the production of those mixed yarns and fabrics in which Italian manufacturers have specialized with such maked success. As home produced raw materials develop, the several branches of industry modify their methods and equipment to meet new conditions.

The achievements recorded have been secured in the two years 1936 and 1937, which have thus witnessed a determined effort to increase national production. The watchword of Italian industry in 1938 is to follow up these initial successes so as to secure for Italy the largest possible measure of economic independence.

Automobile Output Moderately Higher

DETROIT (AP)—A further moderate increase in motorcar production was announced by Ward's Automotive Reports in its weekly output estimate for the United States and Canada.

Placing this week's assemblies at 65,735 compared with 54,084 in the preceding week, the survey said output would "hold at approximately this level for the balance of January" and added that "the general belief in automotive circles now is that spring will see a definite upturn in general business conditions."

Output for this week in 1937 was 85,703 units.

Barclays Bank Reports Further Gain in Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Further increase in deposits of Barclays Bank Limited of London, a prominent member of the "Big Five" English banks, during the year 1937, was shown in a statement of the bank's accounts received at the New York representative's office. Deposits amounted to £434,645,323 (approximately $2,173,000,000) on Dec. 31, 1937, a gain of more than £5,000,000 (about $25,000,000) over the figure of £429,538,416 reported a year earlier.

Cash items shown in the statement included the following: Cash on hand and with the Bank of England, £54,839,825; balances with other British banks and checks in course of collection, £15,943,850; money at call and short notice, £27,068,850; bills discounted, £50,362,881. The bank's investment account stands at £102,423,394, consisting almost exclusively of securities of or guaranteed by the British Government, which total £96,033,196.

President Affirms Opposition to All Holding Concerns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—President Roosevelt has thrown the holding company problem squarely into the center of the national business picture and in such sweeping terms that Washington today is gasping over the effect of his statement.

The first reaction is that Congress would hesitate to grant the drastic proposal to abolish holding companies, and the reaction of the business community seems to be calmed by this reflection, which is echoed on all sides.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed unqualified opposition to the holding company set up for public utilities, and later extended this to banks and financial institutions generally. At the end of a press conference which for length and subject matter was one of the most important in recent months, the President was finally asked whether he planned to eliminate all holding companies. He replied in the affirmative, and with a tone that permitted of some ambiguity of interpretation added, why have any?

Coming at the conclusion of the more than half hour conference in which he devoted himself primarily to a discussion of a memorandum submitted by Wendell L. Willkie, head of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation proposing an attempted basis of reconciliation between government and the utilities, Mr. Roosevelt's comment was interpreted more as a personal wish for a future goal than a call for immediate legislation. But as to the public utilities there could be no doubt of his determination. The Administration, he said, could submit to no modification of the "death sentence" which requires elimination of all first-degree holding companies with rare exceptions in the utility field.

NEW YORK (AP)—C. W. Kellogg, president of Edison Electric Institute, branded as inaccurate the statement of President Roosevelt that utility holding companies are "a four-inch tail wagging a 96-inch dog."

"The statement has been made by the President (as reported in the press) that '$600,000,000 of holding company capital controls a $13,000,000,000 public utility industry' whereby 4 per cent thus controls 96 per cent," said Mr. Kellogg. "This statement is incorrect in two respects.

"In the first place, the $13,000,000,000 total includes all of those properties to a vast total which are not owned or controlled by holding companies. In the second place it gives a false impression of the balance of the industry."

Takes Issue With President

According to Mr. Kellogg, 33 inches is a more proper length for the holding company "tail," in proportion to the part of the industry it dominates.

Defending holding companies, Mr. Kellogg said they had been a vast aid in raising capital needed for expansion of utility operating companies.

Mr. Kellogg, who is also chairman of the board of Engineers Public Service Co., is regarded as a spokesman for the privately-owned public utility industry.

"I made a study recently of the sources of funds for the construction of electric utility physical property during the great expansion period of six years ending in 1930, during which period the previously existing physical investment in the electric utilities was nearly doubled, about $5,000,000,000 having been raised and spent in that period," Mr. Kellogg continued.

"Of this huge total, $3,000,000,000 was expended on the physical properties of the operating companies which comprised the dozen largest holding company groups of the country. Of this $3,000,000,000, a full third, slightly over $1,000,000,000 in cash, was raised by the holding companies themselves by the sale of their own securities or the application of their own surplus funds. This ratio is more like 33 per cent than 4 per cent.

Needed for Expansion

"Not only was this equity contribution by the holding companies substantial," he declared, "but without it, the vast program of expansion called for the electric needs of a large part of the American people could not have been financed or could have been financed only at the price of ruining the financial structure of the operating companies themselves.

The statement quoted in the press reports further that 'the President gave the operating utilities a clean bill of financial health.' He ought to realize that this financial health so far as 60 per cent of the industry is concerned is due solely to the equity money raised by the holding companies," Mr. Kellogg said.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An eighth of all bank deposits are in banks owned by holding companies whose elimination President Roosevelt favors.

Studies by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation show that 23 major holding companies own 400 banks having deposits of $6,500,000,000 out of the total of 13,700 banks with deposits of $50,000,000,000 insured by the agency. There are also 40 minor holding companies owning 160 banks.

Of the President's banking advisers, however, only Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has come out for abolition of bank holding companies. He told a congressional committee recently that the existence of large bank holding companies was "an unhealthy situation."

The Federal Reserve Board, a spokesman said, has not taken a stand and has not discussed the question publicly "for years."

Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the F. D. I. C. and Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor likewise declined to comment.

F. D. I. C. research experts said bank holding companies are almost entirely the product of the period from 1927 to 1928, and appear to be on the wane. There are 12 fewer major holding companies now than three years ago. However, some have merely merged with other holding companies and some have turned to branch instead of chain banking.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

First reactions over here to the economic sections of President Roosevelt's broadcast speech were not particularly favorable. This is, of course, looking at the matter purely from the British point of view, as it affects economic prospects in Britain, and is not an attempt to judge what the Washington Administration should or should not do to solve America's own business problems.

Perhaps the British argument can best be illustrated by picking out the principal points of an important survey of our prospects for 1938, just published by the Economist.

Despite the fact that many economic indices ended the year below their best, 1937 was a record year. The problem troubling our minds at present is whether or not this turn down is merely a tremor in the upward movement or the beginning of a depression, and if the latter, of what severity.

Favorable factors are that the rate of activity is so high, a small reduction can be borne without necessarily setting up deflation; that a momentary interruption in long continued recovery is overdue; that low interest rates still hold for short-term loans and gilt-edged securities, and that there is no speculative bubble to break.

Unfavorable Factors

Unfavorable factors are that the setback is already general; that purely cyclical unemployment has virtually disappeared, so that further reduction in unemployment will be difficult and costly; that unemployment increased substantially in October and November; that costs of production are rising; rates of interest on industrial capital are rising; recovery has already lasted an unprecedentedly long time; that the pace of recovery has been very rapid; that falling commodity prices are leading to industrial de-stocking, and that there are some signs that pessimism is beginning to spread from markets to consumption industries and retail trade.

The conclusion drawn by the survey from these factors is that if there is no change in circumstances now existing, the present slight recession in activity will continue. What prospect is there that present circumstances may change? Four possibilities are discussed.

It is argued that while the purchasing power of the people may not fall, a further substantial rise seems out of the question. A survey suggests that no stimulus for further expansion may be expected from the capital goods industries as a whole, in which on the contrary a drop in employment seems a reasonable expectation.

A further expansion in exports next year is not improbable, since the primary product-producing countries have had an excellent 1937 and have unexpended sterling balances with which to buy British goods next year. But this buoyancy of foreign trade depends upon the behavior of commodity prices.

The American Scene

And "the course of commodity prices, in its turn, depends in the short run of the next few months upon the development of affairs in the United States." The most favorable development would be a return to continued recovery in the United States, which would produce an immediately favorable reaction in the commodity markets, on the general framework of international trade, although a corollary of this would be an increase in the cost of living and costs of production in England.

The survey puts the most optimistic forecast for 1938 as the maintenance of 1937 levels of business activity. On the most pessimistic expectation, unemployment may rise by 500,000 in the current year.

It will be seen that this analysis gives American prospects a critical prominence in our own economic future. And it is purely from this angle that President Roosevelt's speech did not, on a first impression, seem encouraging. It is assumed that the speech will not restore confidence among American business men, and that putting aside the moral arguments, if confidence is not restored there will not be an effective recovery in America.

And some uneasiness is also expressed over the accuracy of the prescription which would raise the standard of living by raising wages and cutting hours all around. To many people this results only in a reduction in the size of the pie to be divided. And whether these conclusions are justified or not, the fact that business and financial men here draw them may prove to be a depressing factor.

Long Decline in Stocks

Looking back over the past year, the most notable economic change was the long decline in stock market prices. Prices rose almost without interruption from 1931 to the end of 1936; during 1937 an index of ordinary share prices shows a decline of 18½ per cent. Early in the year blame was given to various incidents, such as the gold scare, the commodity price speculation, the profit-taxation proposals of the Government which were subsequently modified, but these proved to be merely surface excuses.

Share prices declined through the year because the opinion grew that early-year prices were too high in relation to the business and particularly the profit outlook. During the latter part of the year investors switched from common stocks to Governments, with the result that the margin of yield between Government and ordinary securities widened considerably. The effect of such purchases of Governments offset sales of Governments by the banks.

The stock exchange prospect for 1938 runs parallel to the general economic prospect. The market does not seem to anticipate a further general decline on the 1937 model, but it sees no reason to expect a revival in stock prices without a renewed American recovery, and even if the latter appears, there are many qualifications which would prevent conversion of the better economic prospects into better stock exchange prospects.

It is unfortunate, but presumably inevitable, that the year's future of economic prosperity or depression is still largely a matter of political controversy, rather than of logical argument. If you support one political party, it is heresy to suggest that such a thing as depression could ever recurr, and if you support the other possible depression is a political epithet to fling in your oppent's teeth. In such an atmosphere it becomes extremely difficult to make the preparation necessary for either possibility.

Railroad Operations Conducted at Loss

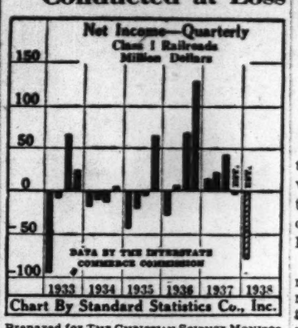

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With the railroad wage increase fully in effect and traffic sliding, November and December operations of Class I roads in the aggregate are believed to have been conducted at a net loss. The Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards estimate carloadings for the current quarter 8.3 per cent below the total for the corresponding 1937 period, when combined net income amounted to little more than $14,000,000.

On the basis of current and prospective industrial conditions, however, the year-to-year decline seems more likely to be 15 per cent to 20 per cent. Despite the moderate rate advances effective in November, indications are that railroads as a group will report a large net loss for the first quarter.

Bankers Trust Earnings Show Slight Gain in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bankers' Trust Company of New York had net operating earnings last year of $7,369,144, against $7,326,847 in 1936, S. Sloan Colt, the president, told shareholders at their annual meeting.

In addition, he said, $1,228,013 was credited to undivided profits, representing recoveries from reserves and miscellaneous credits.

Undivided profits increased in all $2,994,601 to $26,932,372, compared with $23,937,711 and capital funds of $98,937,771 at the end of 1936.

Marine Midland Trust Co.

NEW YORK—Net earnings of the Marine Midland Trust Company for 1937, exclusive of recoveries, amounted to $1,000,250, or $2 a share on the $10 par value stock, according to James G. Blaine, president. They compared with $1,119,447, or $2.40 a share earned in 1936.

Retail Business During Past Week Well Above 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Retail business in the United States during the past week increased 2 to 5 per cent above the previous week and 2 to 6 per cent above a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

January clearance sales moved rapidly, due mostly to wide price reductions and aided materially in the increase in business, the weekly report said.

"White Goods" Sales

"Consumers' attention centered strongly on January white goods promotions this week," the review declared. "With prices on some of these items the lowest in several years, many retailers reduced their inventories below the corresponding 1937 level. In addition to domestics, clearances of blankets, draperies, hosiery, handbags, luggage, silverware, electric appliances and floor coverings were well patronized.

"Marked-down apparel for women and children moved more rapidly than during the week preceding. With values readjusted downward, sales of fur garments at some stores were the largest for the season. Demand was stronger for men's suits than for overcoats, except in those districts where snow and cold weather prevailed."

Gains in retail sales over the same week last year in various sections of the country were reported as follows: New England, 1 to 3 per cent; East, 2 to 7 per cent; Middle West, 4 to 8 per cent; Northwest, 4 to 9 per cent; South, 3 to 10 per cent; Southwest, 4 to 8 per cent, and Pacific Coast, 0 to 2 per cent.

Wholesalers Busy

"Fresh confirmations of inventory reduction in many retail branches were numerous in most of the principal wholesale markets this week," the review continued. "Replacement orders, almost without exception, specified immediate deliveries and were extended to merchandise which was considered overstocked less than a month ago. Placement of advance commitments still was restricted and much forward business was refused, due to the wholesalers' fears of upward price adjustments.

"Spring apparel was the major attraction in many of the markets. Budgets of many buyers were just as large as a year ago; others expected to curtail their spring apparel purchases by 10 to 15 per cent. Absence of the rapidly rising prices of January, 1937, kept individual orders smaller, but replacement volume was expected to run beyond last year's, due to the late Easter. Retailers of men's clothing started their spring buying after reducing stocks below the 1937 levels," concludes the report.

Iron Ore Output 48 P. C. Above 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that production of iron ore in 1937 amounted to approximately 72,166,000 gross tons, an increase of 48 per cent over 1936.

Iron ore shipped from mines in 1937 was estimated by the bureau at 72,339,000 gross tons, an increase of 41 per cent over 1936. The bureau pointed out that labor troubles in mid-year together with the fourth-quarter business recession checked the high activity in iron ore mining reported during the early months of the year.

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 144

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared, payable on Saturday, January 15, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

OBrion Russell & Co.

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Hibernian Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup MfgB (1⅛g)	4	4	4
200	Ainsworth (1⅛g)	8	7½	7½
100	Air Devices		2½	2½
200	Allen & Fisher	84	83	84
100	Alum Co Am	106	106	106
100	Alum Co pf (6)	72½	72	72½
200	Alum Ltd	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1200	Am Centrifugal	27½	27	27⅝
450	Am Cit P&LA (2h)	3¼	2⅝	2⅝
2300	Am Cit P&LB (.30g)	26¼	26	26¼
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	26¾	26¾	26¾
100	Am Gas&El (1.40a)	13	13	13
50	Am Hard Rub (2g)	14	13¾	13¾
400	Am Light & (1.20)	1	1	1
1400	Am Maracaibo	9	8½	8¾
100	Am Republics (.40g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	1	1	1
1100	Am Sup Power	17	17	17
100	Am Sup P pf			
200	Arctur Rad Tube	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Ark Nat Gas A	4½	4½	4½
300	Ark Nat Gas A	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Ark Nat Gas pf (.60g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1100	Asso G&EI	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1100	Asso G&EI A	1½	1½	1½
100	Atlas Corp war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Austin Silver M			
200	Automat Prod	8¼	8	8¼
300	Auto V Mach (½)	90	90	90
25	Babcock & Wil (5g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Baldwin Loco pf	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Baldwin Loco war	9¾	9½	9¾
200	Baldwin Rub (½)	1½	1½	1½
100	Bardst'n Dis (.075g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1000	Barium Stk Stl	8	7⅞	7⅞
600	Bath IronWks(6%f)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
300	Bell Aircraft	117	115	117
10	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	4	4	4
300	Bellanca Airc (1½g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Berk&Gay Furn	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Bickford (1.20)	8½	8½	8½
100	Bliss E W	1½	1½	1½
100	Blue Ridge (.15g)	9	9	9
50	Bowm Biltm H pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
400	Bras T&T (⅛g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Breeze Corp (⅛g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Brewster Aero (.05g)	4	4	4
200	Brown Rubber (.80a)	17	17	17
100	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Burma Ltd (.40?g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Burry Biscuit (½g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Can Marc Wire	31½	30	31½
800	Carrier Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Catalin Am	90	88	90
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Cen Stl El	6	6	6
100	Cen Stl El 6% pf	3⅜	3	3⅜
100	Centrif Pi (.40a)	46	46	46
200	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	2	1¾	2
1200	Cities Service	32	32	32
100	Cit Serv pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Claude Neon Lts	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Clevite Tract	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Colon Develop	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Colo Fuel & I war	60½	60½	60½
100	Colts Pat F (4g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Colum O & D (1.40g)	27	26½	26⅞
50	Comwlth Ed (1¼)	27	27	27
4500	Comwlth & So war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	1	1	1
100	Comm Wat Svc	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Cons Biscuit (.80g)	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
300	Cons Cop Min (½g)	68	68	69
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	89	89	89
100	Cons Gas Ut	1	1	1
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Cons Ret Strs	64¼	64¼	64¼
50	Cons Mng&S (1a)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Cons Stl Corp	8¼	8	8¼
200	Cont Roll & Stl	9¼	8¾	9
200	Cooper-Bess	2	2	2
400	Corbel Corp	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Corroon & Rey	70	70	70
100	Cor & Reypf A (6g)	2	2	2¼
700	Cosden Petro	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
900	Creole Pet (½g)	8	8	8
100	Crocker Wh (.10g)	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Crosley Brewing	5	5	5
100	Crowley Milner (.15e)	1¾	1½	1¾
200	Crown Drug	17	17	17
50	Crn Drug cv pf (1¾)	1½	1½	1½
7700	Cusi Mex	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Darby Pet (½)	9	9	9
200	Dayton Rub	2	2	2
100	Det Gray Ir (.04a)	3½	3½	3½
100	Det Paper Prod (¼)	3½	3½	3½
300	Divco Twin Trk (.40)	59	58	59
30	Draper Corp (3a)	20½	20½	20½
100	Driver-Harris (1½g)	65	64½	64½
275	Duke Power (5.07g)	6½	6½	6½
300	Duro Test (.40)	13	12	13
700	Eagle Pich Ld (.40g)	30¾	30¾	30¾
50	East G & F 6% pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	East Sta Corp	23½	23½	23½
25	East Sta B pf	1½	1½	1½
100	Elder Elec	9½	9¼	9¼
100	El Bond & Sh	53½	53½	53½
400	El Bond & Sh pf	49¾	49¾	49¾
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	4	4	4
200	El Pow As (.37g)	35	35	35
40	El P & L 2 pf	5	5	5
500	El P & L war	2½	2½	2½
500	Elect Shares	75	75	75
500	Elect Sh pf (6h)	10	10	10
100	Emsco D & Equip (1)	10		
500	Equity Corp	13	12¼	13
100	Esquire Coron (.30e)		¼	¼
100	Europ El deb rt		⅛	⅛
100	Evans Wallo	13½	13½	13½
400	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.80a)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Fairchild Av	60½	60½	60½
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	73¼	73¼	73¼
1300	Fisk Rub	40¼	40	40
130	Fla P&L $7 pf (1¾g)	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
500	Ford M Can A (1)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	13½	13	13¼
100	Ford Mot M 3 (.60g)	13½	13½	13½
200	Gen Firepfg (1.00g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Gen Tel (1a)	14	14	14
200	Glen Alden (½g)	6½	6	6½
600	Grand Nat Foims	49¼	49¼	49¼
200	Gray Tel P S (1)	80	79	80
20	Gulf St 5½pf (5½)	41¾	41	41¾
900	Gulf Oil (1)	1½	1½	1½
100	Hartman Tob	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Hazeltine (3)	24	23¾	24
300	Hecla Min (.05g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	24	23¾	24
50	Horn & Hard (1.20)	27½	26½	27½
500	Hud BayM&S (1¾g)	64¾	64¾	64¾
100	Humble Oil (2g)	33½	33½	33½
50	Hygrade Sy'p (¼e)	13	13	13
50	Hy Ether (¼g)	19¾	18¾	19¾
3200	Imp Oil Can (⅛a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Ind Pipe Line (.80g)	61½	60	61½
200	Ins Co N Am (2a)	22	22	22
100	Int Cig Mch (2)	16½	16	16
300	Int Hyd-El pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Int Paper & Powwar	30¼	30¼	30¼
200	Internat Pet (1⅛a)	9	9	9
100	Inter Util A	1	1	1
200	Inter Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Inter Ut war new	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Inter Vitamin (½)	12	12	12
100	Irving AirCh (1a)	17	17	17
300	Jacobs Co (2g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Jer C P&L 7% fu (7)	82¼	82¼	82¼
400	Jones & Laugl Stl	41½	39¼	41½
400	Kingston Prod (.40)	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Kirby Pet	10¾	10⅝	10¾
100	Krueger Brew (1⅜g)	52¾	52	53¼
700	Lake Shore M (4a)	13¼	13	13¼
400	Lefc Rest pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4¼	4	4¼
100	Leonard Oil	24½	23½	24½
500	Lion Oil (1a)	12	12	12
100	Lipton (TJ) A (1)	10	10	10
100	Locke Stl Ch (.30e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
2100	Lockheed Airc	8¾	8¾	8¾
1800	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Louis L&E (.40a)	7	7	7
800	Lucky Tiger	12	12	12
100	McWill Diredg	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Massey Harris	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	MemphNGas (.80g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Merrit-C & S	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Mich Bumper	8½	8½	8½
500	Michigan G & O	4	4	4
300	Mid St Pet A vtc	5¾	5¾	5¾
400	Molybdenum (1g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Monogram Pict	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Moore (T) Dis	8¼	8¼	8¼
2700	MountCityCtp(¼g)	8⅞	8	8⅞
100	Mountain Prod (.80)	7	7	7
200	Nat Auto Fib (¼g)	60½	60½	60½
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	83¼	83¼	83¼
200	Nat Rub Mch	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
200	Nat Sug Ref (2)	21½	21½	21½
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2	2	2
100	Nat Un Rad	72½	72¼	72½
200	NJ Zinc (4½g)	70	70	70
100	Newmont Min (3a)	39	39	39
50	NY&NonFe (4.42½g)	8½	8¼	8½
100	Niag Hud P (.40g)	75	75	75
100	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	1	1	1
100	Niag Hud B war	6	6	6
100	Nias Sh Mch (.60g)	38	36¾	38
200	Niles-Bem-P (12)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Nor Am Lt & Pow	23½	22½	23½
100	Nor Am RayN A (2½g)	23½	23½	23½
100	Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	13½	13½	13½
100	Nor St P A	9½	9½	9½
100	Okla Nat Gas	25½	25½	25½
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	30½	30½	30½
100	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	105½	104½	105½
100	Pac Light pf (6)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Pac Pub Svc	18	18	18
100	Pan-Am Air (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
2800	Pantepec Oil	24½	24½	24½
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000	Pennroad (¼g)	4	4	4
100	Phillips Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Phoenix Sec (¼g)	17½	16	17½
700	Pierce Govern (.60)	9¼	8¾	9½
300	Pitts Forg	82	82	82
40	Pitts & LSkag(6%g)	87½	87	87½
300	Pitts Pl Gl (6½g)	8	8¼	8⅜
800	Powdrell & Alex	16	16	16
10	P S Ind $6 pf	16	16	16
100	Pug Sd P $6 pf	10	10	10
25	Rwy&LgtSec (½g)	½	½	½
100	Rainbow Lum A	1½	1½	1½
100	Reiter-Fost	11½	11½	11½
100	Reliance E&E (1)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Reynolds Inv	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	RiceStixDryGds(¾g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Richmond Rad	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Root Pet	8	8	8
200	Russeks F Ave (½)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Ruthless I & S	4	3¾	4
200	Ryan Cons	4	3¾	4
700	St Regis Pap	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Savoy Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Seullin Stl	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Segal Lock	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Seherling Rub	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Selby Shoe (1.60)	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Seton Leather	10	9¾	10
200	Shattuck Denn (¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Sherwin-Wms	2½	2½	2½
100	Simmons Har & Pi	240	240	240
20	Singer Mfg (6e)	88	88	88
200	Sioux Cty G&P pf (7)	6½	6½	6½
100	Sonotone (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	So Coast (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	South Pipe (.45g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Southland Roy (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Spencer Shoe (1.20)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	StandCaSewer(1.60)	19¾	19¾	19¾
12000	St Oil Ky (1a)	31	30¾	30¾
500	St Oil Ohio (1a)			
200	St Pow&Lt	8	8	8
100	Stand Prod	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Stand Sil-Lead	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	Starrett Corp vtc	4	4	4
100	Sterchi Br Strs (½g	7⅞	7½	7⅞
00	Sterl Alm Pr (1.30g)	3½	3½	3¼
100	Sunray Oil (¼g)	11	11	11
35	Sup Port C B (1½g)	29	29	29
100	Tampa El (2 2d)	20¾	19¾	20¼
2800	Technicolor (¾g)	5½	5½	5½
100	Tech Hugh Cf (.40)	11	11	11
150	Thew Shovel (½g)	¾	¾	¾
300	Tonopah Min (.05g)	3	3	3
1400	Trans-Lux (.20a)	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Tri-Cont war	10¾	10½	10¾
300	Tubize Chat	35	35	35
100	Tubize Chat A	3	3	3
100	Tung-S Lamp (.40g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Un Frem PB (.80a)	11¾	11	11¾
700	Unit Aire war	⅝	⅝	⅝
1000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Unit Corp war	5	4¾	4¾
1100	Unit Gas	75	75	75
100	Unit G&E pf (7)	3¾	3¼	3⅝
400	Unit L&P A	25½	25	25
800	Unit L&P cv pf	19½	19½	19½
25	Unit Milk Pr (½e)	3½	2⅝	2½
100	Unit Shipyds A	76	76	76
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	40¾	40¾	40¾
10	Unit Sh M pf (1¾)	11	11	11
100	U S & Int Sec	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	U S Foil B (.50g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	U S Lines pf	22½	22½	22½
100	U S Play Cd (1a)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	U S Radiator	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	U S Rub Recl	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	United Stores vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Uit Verde Ext (2g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit Wall Pap (.15g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
900	Univ Corp vtc	43½	43½	43½
100	Utah P&L pf (4.08g)	¼	¼	¼
400	Util Power & Lt	17	17	17
50	Util P&L pf	2½	2½	2½
100	Utility Equit	38	38	38
100	Valspar Corp pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Xenesuel Pet	10	10	10
100	Wilson Jones (¾g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	WolverineTube(.40g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Wright Har (.40)	2	2	2
100	Yukon Gold (.21g)			

Total stock sales today, 120,000 shares; year ago, 632,705 shares.

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Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) (xd) Ex-dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this 1937 dividend, plus stock. (g) Paid in 1937, year. (f) Payable in stock. (k) Accumulated div. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div. paid or declared in 1937. (r) Under rule. (rw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	92	92	92
1	Ala Pow 5½s '67	78¾	78¾	78¾
24	Am Cit&E 5s 2028	108	107¾	108
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	80½	80½	80½
8	Appal El Pw 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
21	Appal Pow 5s '41	107	107	107
3	Appal Pow 5s '56	95½	95	95
21	Ark P&L 5s '56	40½	39½	40
46	As Elec 4½s '53	78	78	78
27	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	32½	31½	32¼
43	As G&E 5s '50	31½	30¾	31½
8	As G&E 5s '68	28¾	28½	28½
4	As G&E 4½s '49C	95	95	95
1	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	72¾	70	72½
17	Balt L G 6s '50	113¾	113¾	113¾
1	Bell T Can 5s '55 A	120½	120½	120½
1	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	130	130	130
1	Beth St 6s '98	108¼	108	108¼
5	Can Pac 6s '42	96½	96½	96½
1	Caro P&L 5s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	90	89	90
13	Cen P&L 5s '58	68¾	68¾	68¾
1	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	40¼	39½	40
1	Cen St El 5½s '54	40	40	40
2	Cen St El 5s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Chi Dist E 4½s'70	52¼	52¼	52¼
1	ChiRy cod 5s'27	58	58	58
3	Cities Ser 5s'50	97	97	97
5	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	54¼	53½	53¾
1	CitSPaC 5½s'49	108	108	108
1	CitSPow 5½s'52	112¼	112¼	112¼
5	Comw'l Ed 4¼s'56c	108	107¾	108
12	Comw'l Ed 4s'81	106½	106½	106½
1	Comw'lEd 3¾s'65h	103½	103½	103½
3	Comw'l Sub5½s'48a	67	66	67
10	CommunP&L5s'57	96¼	96¼	96¼
1	Com Pub Svc 5s'60a	104½	104½	104½
21	ConGELBa 3¼s'71	63	63	64
1	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	103½	103½	103½
1	Del El Pow 5½s '59	105	105	105
1	Det Gas 6s '47 A		4	4
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	78¾	76½	77¼
19	East G&F 4s '56 A	107½	107½	107½
15	Edison El Ill 5½s '65	71	71	71
2	Elec P&L 5s 2030	78½	78	78
2	Emp O&R 5½s '42	104½	104½	104½
1	Fla Lt& 5s '67	103½	103½	103½
1	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	63	63	63
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	90¾	90¼	90¾
22	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	83	83	83
1	Ill P&L 5½s'57	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Ill P&L 6s '53	94	94	94
5	Ill U&L 5½s'54 B	107½	107½	107½
1	Ind & Mich 5s '55	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Ind & Mich 5s '57	76¼	76½	76¼
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Ind Gen Svc 5s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	28¼	27½	28¼
15	Inters Pow 5s '52	47½	46¾	47¼
29	Inters Pow 5s '57	86½	85¾	86¼
1	Fla P&L5s'54	104¼	104	104
7	GatinP 5s'56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Gatin P 6s'41	88	88	88
1	Gen Pub Sts'53	73½	73¼	73¼
2	GenPubUt 5s'48	78	78	78
1	GermWk 5s'43a	88¼	87¾	88¼
17	Geo Pow 5s'67	62	62	62
1	Geo P&L 5s'78	85½	85½	85½
5	Heller(W)&Co4s'48	69¼	69¼	69¼
1	Inters P Svc 4½s'58	42	42	42
1	It Sup Pr 6s A '63	36½	36½	36½
1	Jacksony Gas 5s '42 st	106¼	105¼	105¼
4	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	79	79	79
1	Ky Util 5s '61 H	95	95	95
1	Lake SupDP3½s'68A	87	86	87
1	Mengel Co 4½s '47	93	93	93
1	Minn G Lt 4½s'67	93¾	92¾	92¾
1	Minn P&L 4½s'78	74¼	74¼	74¼
4	Miss Pow 5s '55	109	109	109
4	Miss Riv P 5s'51	76½	76½	76½
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	73	72	73
1	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	N Eng G&E 5s'50	54½	54½	57½
1	N Eng G&E 5s'48	57½	56¾	57½
5	N Eng G&E 5s'47	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	N Eng Pow 5s'48	71½	71½	71½
3	N Ori P S 6s'49 A	108	107¾	108
5	NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	99½	99½	99½
5	Nor Ind Pb S 5s'66 C	104	104	104
20	Ogden Gas 5s'45	106	106	106
10	Ohio Pow 5s'52 B	106½	106	106½
10	Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Okla Nat G 4½s'51 A	66¼	66¼	66¼
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	87	86¾	87
6	Pan Cen P&L 4½s'57	89½	89½	89½
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s'59	107½	107½	107½
4	Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	108	108	108
1	Penn W&P 4½s'68 B	112	112	112
8	Phila El P 5½s'72	106	106	106
3	Pitts Steel 6s '48	106½	106	106½
2	Potomc Ed 5½s'54 E	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	105	105	105
1	Pub S N Ill 4½s '61 F	88	88	88¾
14	Pug Sd P&L 5½s	62½	62	62½
1	Pug SdP&L4½s '50D	93½	93	93
2	Queens Bor G&E5½s'52	101	101	101
2	Scripps E½s '43	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Sherrl Inc 5s '48	104	104	104
3	Shaw W&P 4½s67A	95½	95½	95½
2	S E P&L 6s22025A	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	So Cal Ed 3¼s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	So Cal Ed 5s '40	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	So Cal Ed 2¾s '60B	84¼	84¼	84½
1	So Ind Ry 4s '51	93	93	93
1	So'west A Tel5s61A	52½	52½	53½
1	Stand G&E 6s'66	83	83	83
8	Stand P&L 6s'60	33	24½	33
8	Starrett Corp 6s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	Tex El El 5s '60	103½	103½	104
1	Tex P&L 5s'56	63¼	63¼	63½
1	Twin CRT 5½s53A	42¾	42¾	43½
2	UtenCo&Sub4½s st	72	70	72
4	Unit L&P 6½s'74	68¾	68¼	68½
1	Unit L&P 6s '75	70	70	70
1	Virg Pub S 4s	105¼	105¼	105½
5	Wash Gas Lt 5s 58	106	106	106
2	Wash Wat Pw 5s 60	28	28	28
4	West Newsp Un 6s 44	105	105	105
1	W Un G&Z 5½s 56A			

Foreign Bonds

1	Com Pri Bk 5½s '37	83	83	83
2	Cuba Tob 5s '44	21	21	21
1	Ger C Mun 7s '47	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Santiago Chile 7s '49	44	43	44
2	Stinnes 6s 'Ed 2d st	41	41	41
2	Stinnes 6s '46 2d st	38	38	38
1	Terni Elec 6½s '53			

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Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.87½-11; export 10.62½. Tin quiet; spot and near by, 41.75; future 41.37½. Lead steady; New York spot 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future, 5. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and tungsten unchanged.

Livestock Trade Holds at Steady Pace Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This week's livestock trade was fairly dependable throughout, considering that supplies in all branches were considerably larger than a week ago and hog runs in the aggregate at Chicago probably the largest in more than a year.

The cattle market dragged somewhat throughout the period but supplies were about 9000 larger for the first four days this week than for the corresponding period a week ago at Chicago. Notwithstanding this supply incre

Vote-Fraud Hunt In Jersey County Asked by G.O.P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15—New Jersey's Republican State Committee was on record today for a legislative investigation of alleged voting frauds in Democratic Hudson County, after several hours of wrangling during which factionalism cropped up.

In attendance were 24 of the 42 committee members and the state chairman, Clayton E. Freeman, who called the special session after Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan of the State Supreme Court had refused Senator Lester H. Clee, defeated Republican candidate for Governor, an order for a Supreme Court inquiry into the election which A. Harry Moore, Democrat, won by 44,000 votes.

The vote for the resolution, addressed to the Legislature, was 14 to 10, with members identified as friendly to Gov. Harold G. Hoffman and opposed to Mr. Clee voting in the negative. After the secret ballot became known, the Hoffman adherents denied that their connection influenced them or that the Governor had taken any interest in the proceedings.

Citing a series of alleged voting abuses in Hudson County, where Mr. Moore's 129,000 plurality was responsible for his victory, the resolution "recommended and requested that the Legislature should immediately make a thorough probe into the conduct of the 1937 gubernatorial election in Hudson County and any other county in which, in the judgment of the Legislature, there is sufficient evidence of election fraud to justify an examination."

Since anti-Clee Senators are in the majority in the Senate, it is unlikely the resolution will receive endorsement there. Thus the proposal may never reach the Senate floor for a vote, but in the House, where the Clee forces dominate, it probably will be endorsed without delay.

McNutt to View Japanese Colony

MANILA, Jan. 15 (AP)—An army airplane carried the United States High Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt, to Minandao Island today on a visit announced as a "sightseeing trip" but which will include inspection of Davao Province, where Japanese have large land holdings and dominate the hemp industry.

Japanese became established in the province 30 years ago and never have been assimilated by the Filipinos. The colony numbers 15,000 or more. All American executives who preceded Mr. McNutt here have given the "Davao problem" their first-hand study.

Mr. McNutt planned to meet Maj. L. R. Holbrook, commander of the Philippine Department of the United States Army, at Zamboanga, Minandao Island. From Zamboanga he will go into the provinces of Lanao and Cotabato, as well as Davao. All are on Minandao.

The High Commissioner planned to return to Manila Monday. He has announced that he will leave by Clipper plane for Washington on Jan. 29 to report to President Roosevelt on the general Philippine situation.

[Informed official sources in Washington said yesterday that Mr. McNutt might make a quick trip to Shanghai before leaving for Washington. The officials said they did not know if Mr. Roosevelt had asked the High Commissioner to report on conditions affecting American interests in the Far East resulting from the conflict between China and Japan.]

U. S. Seeks to Set Aside Mail Suits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Department of Justice asked the U. S. Court of Claims yesterday to set aside more than $8,000,000 of damage claims filed against the Government after cancellation of air mail contracts in 1934.

The claims were filed by seven major airlines for loss of profits and other damages.

Assistant Attorney General Sam E. Whitaker filed, yesterday, Government replies to each suit and also filed nine counter-claims against the air companies. In the latter the Government argued that it instead of the airlines was entitled to reparations.

Route certificates issued during the Hoover Administration were illegal, Whitaker asserted, and "were the result of collusion on the part of the mail carrying companies to avoid provisions of the statutes which require competitive bidding."

The companies' claims, filed by airlines in 1935 were: United States Airways, Inc., $335,498; Kohler Aviation Corporation, $138,368; Pennsylvania Airlines, Inc., $554,726; Eastern Air Transport, Inc., $2,086,707; Boeing Air Transport, Inc., $1,156,573 and $2,287,931; Pacific Air Transport Company, $707,519; United Airlines Transport Corporation, $666,748 and $291,782.

Planes of Northwest Line Grounded as Crash Result

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Fred D. Fagg Jr., director of the Air Commerce Bureau, has ordered the grounding of all Lockheed planes 14-H series as a result of the crash Monday of a Northwest Airlines plane of that type near Bozeman, Mont.

Mr. Fagg said Northwest Airlines had six or eight Lockheeds of the 14-H series. No others were in operation, he asserted. The grounding order was proposed by A. D. Niemeyer, an Air Commerce Bureau inspector on the scene of the wreck.

The director said the planes would be grounded until the investigation was completed, at least. He added that he was receiving "perfect cooperation" in the investigation from the Lockheed Company and Northwest Airlines.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

AUSTRALIAN CONNECTIONS—Seasoned, attractive young American traveller seeks passage to Australia accompanying child or adult or by executing commission with intelligence. CONSTANCE BUTLER, 49 Washington Ave., Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MIAMI, FLA., near Bay—Attractively furnished 3-bedroom bungalow; fireplace, electric refrigeration; garage and 3-room garage apartment. MRS. E. P. HASWELL, 416 N. E. 34 St.

PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA OPPORTUNITY
Between Daytona Beach and Winter Park. Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $20 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance. Address
FAITH BICKFORD
Sea Pines School Deland, Florida

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SOCIAL OR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY-ACCOUNTANT—Cultured young woman, executive ability, educated and experienced in business and art work is free February 1st to travel, serve as social secretary or manage business, here or abroad; excellent references. S-25, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

DEDHAM WEAVERS—Lessons, looms, materials; hand-woven articles for sale. 350 Washington St., Dedham, Mass. Dedham 1388-J.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

ORLANDO, FLA.—New, good section; close in; 2 bedrooms; electric kitchen; $40; by year. GEESLIN & MILLER, 27 W. Washington.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 7 Hereford St. — New two-room apartments with fireplaces; $50 and $55; electric kitchens, electricity furnished; superintendent on premises or Tel. CAP. 0812.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 37 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3632

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

COLLECTION of choice old glass and china, including Peachblow, Amberina, Burmese, Lowestoft, Sunderland, Meissen, Lustre, Lamps, cup plates, etc.; may be seen Sundays 1-5; Tues. and Thurs., 7:30-9, 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

VIOLINS, both old and new; also wood, shop fixtures, etc., stock of the late Peter Baltzer; sale on until Jan. 31, 246 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., 300 8th Ave. N. E.—Attractive 8-room house, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, garage; completely furnished; best residential section; near waterfront. Reply to L. R. Clinton, Newtonville, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL reduction sale reproductions, antiques, rugs, and new Simmons bedding. Also unusually fine showroom models for living rooms, bedrooms, and dining rooms; bargains guaranteed. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 59th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A SOCIETY MATRON of good background and wide acquaintance, residing in Greater Boston, who wishes to add to her income to make contacts; salary and commission. Box V-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED — Teacher for elementary grades; small private school. Tel. Rep. 9-4792. Elektor Academy, 169th St., Gothic Dr., Jamaica, L. I.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MAINE village home, 10 rooms, modern, fireplace, pleasant; few miles from Lewiston; $3500. ALFREDA HASKELL, 36 Buribut St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 6607.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

COMPLETE furnishings three-room apartment; sacrifice, leaving town; no dealers; lease available. 553 Third Ave. (36th) Apt. 14, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 233 Washington St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

Clogged Sewers Opened or No Charge. No Digging
Roto Rooter Machine, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 7752

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEER, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2460

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Company, 33 West 33rd St., New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, part time, quiet, furnished; phone after 1 P. M. MU. 2-7872. 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

REFINED couple will welcome a few guests, private home in town near Asheville, N. C.; residential district; steam heat, attractive rooms; Southern cooking, fried chicken, waffles; refs. Box V-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

ROOMS AND BOARD

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Room with board; private home. Tel. West Newton 0215

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 79 Westland Ave., Suite 2—Attractive sunny front room in private apartment. Tel. KEN. 4276.

BOSTON—A pleasant, sunny room in a quiet home overlooking Fenway; privileges. Call Kenmore 6143.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 7 Euston St., Suite 1—Large, comfortable room; convenient to 3 car lines; private family. ASP. 3016.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1049 Beacon St.—Attractive rooms, large and small, fireplace; near subway. ASPinwall 8643

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 226 Marlborough Road—Large front room with kitchenette, private bath; 2 minutes B. M. T., Corleyou Station.

MIAMI, FLA.—Attractive, homelike rooms, connecting bath; walking distance; block from recreation park 444 N. W. 4th St.

TAMPA, FLA., 906 So. Rome Ave.—"The Eagles Nest"; reasonable; daily, weekly; all conveniences. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gorden, Props.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT, housework or care of children; middle-aged; good cook; refs. exchanged. Write Box L-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK with references wants position, lunch room, tea room, bakery, private family; good wages; Christian Scientist preferred. Box T-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MATURE woman desires position, capable of responsibility and trust; exp. saleswoman, companion; attendant housekeeper to elderly couple; single person; child; patient, nest. Box L-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

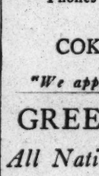
HELEN BULIUNG Teacher of pianoforte. Room 10, Lord's Arcade, Sarasota, Florida.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2623
9-10 A. M. — 5-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM
UTOPIA HOSIERY — Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 1-4216


Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

GOLDSTEIN'S for Furs
Exclusive Furrier
1811 Third Ave. No.

MOBILE
Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price
JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Phones: Dexter 5020-5021
COAL COKE — WOOD
"We appreciate your business"

GREER'S STORES
All Nationally Advertised Staples
ALL OVER TOWN

MONTGOMERY
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W
10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Have Them Cleaned Right
AMERICAN CLEANERS
CEDAR 3244
114 Jefferson St. corner Paramount Theatre

Lane-Mathews
In Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS
Shop at Sears and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

PICKWICK Cafe
Famous for Good Food
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

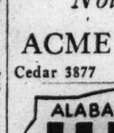
FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
9th Ave and 13th Street BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

KELLY'S MEN'S TOGGERY, Inc.
Complete Store for Men and Young Men
2113 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Fla.


Coral Gables Grocery Co., Inc.
2013 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables Groceries—Meats and Bakery Goods

CHILDREN'S SHOP
(Little Tots' Toggery)
GIRLS—Party dresses and custom made clothes
BOYS—Sports wear and novelty suits
LAYETTES
202 Coral Way Post Office Arcade

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2623
9-10 A. M. — 5-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES (Continued)

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Cir.
Phone 42820
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Anna Barlor

DAYTONA BEACH

SHOES and BAGS
Good team mates for your smart Fall and Winter outfits.
The Bootery
Daytona Beach's finest shoe store
104 S. BEACH ST.

Daytona Sheet Metal Works INC.
Air Conditioning
Heating • Paints • Roofing
116 So. Segrave Phone 329

Yowell-Drew's invites you to shop at their department store
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Tony's QUALITY GROCERY
TONY WALSH, Proprietor
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
Phone 507
Fine Piece Goods
Table Linens • Bed Linens
Curtains • Spreads
Drapery Materials
Lingerie—Hosiery—Neckwear
CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
150 South Beach Street

FORT LAUDERDALE

BARLITT'S MARKET
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of Foods
Phone 44

READ'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Dry Goods
Notions, Yarns
Corner Wall St. and S. W. 1st Ave.

Cal's Shoe Repair
Specializing in Ladies' Work
322 S. Andrews Ave.

THE GOSSARD SHOP
Invites You to Call and See the NEW FOUNDATION GARMENT and KICKERNICK UNDERDRESS
Jessie M. Bunch 11 Tropical Arcade

Contract Plumbing and Repairs
H. R. STUART
Showroom Display
418 S. Andrews Ave. Maxwell Arcade
PHONE 511

ORR'S LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public, Stenographic Service
229-231 Bryan Arcade Phone 165-W

FORT MYERS

Tropical Market
Cor. Bay and Dean Streets PHONE 420
The Finest Meats W. G. Pendle
The Best in Groceries H. L. Dupont
Delivery Service Yacht Orders a Specialty

ROBB & STUCKEY COMPANY
Furniture, Rugs and Draperies of the Better Class

RED CROSS SHOE REPAIR
Fine Repairing Men and Ladies' Shoes and Beach Sandals
A clean "last" for each job.
FRANK LAHTI

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-6762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-9760

Automotive Equipment Co.
NORWALK SAF-T-TIRES
474 Riverside Avenue
Telephone 5-2504

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7300

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

HOME OWNED
SETZER'S STORES
GROCERIES MEATS FISH and POULTRY
"The Best of Everything to Eat"
Ten Stores—One Near You.

George T. Rollings
23 Hogan Street
Local Representatives for Seminole Travel and Tours

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore.
Fancy Groceries and Meats
BOULEVARD Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fishweir and St. Johns Park
Phones 3-1133—1134

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery
Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Phone 2-9140 All Services
Standard Service Station
Washing and Greasing
Any Car, $1.25
Simonizing, $3.00
Mechanic at N. W. 7th Ave. at 29th St.

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel 2-4743

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas
PLANT PHONE 7-3216

Metropolitan Cleaners and Dyers
Suits Hand Pressed
1085 N. W. 62 STREET
"We cater to the most discriminating"

RAILEY-MILAN, Inc.
Hardware, Building Material
Housefurnishings
27-39 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Av. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

Rose-Franzi S GOWN SHOP
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL
RESORT WEAR COATS
FORMAL GOWNS
206 S. E. First Ave. Phone 3-2067
(In Clyde Court Building)

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
700 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 9-7696

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

William B. Peterson
BUILDER
and General Contractor
228 N. E. 35th Street
Phone 2-0160

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Everything for your car at
DIXIE TIRE CO.
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH
Distributors of
SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
"Thru Service We Grow"

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

HOWARD W. PAGE
is now with
Leon J. Lichenstetter, Inc.
HUDSON TERRAPLANE
1700 N. E. 2nd Ave. Phone 33126

Venus Beauty Shoppe Inc. F. A. HOOVER
207 Huntington Bldg., Miami
Telephone 2-7771
206 Coral Way, Coral Gables 4-4455
6814 Biscayne Blvd. 73522

BILTMORE CLEANERS & DYERS
INC.
Known for Quality
All garments cleaned to measure.
Call and delivery.
Phone 2-1544 43 N. W. 38th St.

Dorothy Douglas
Home Made Ice Cream
Twenty-three flavors
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
Moulded Forms
7124 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD

Mae Watson
PARKER METHOD SHOPPE
A leading beauty parlor, offering a most comprehensive service in all branches of Beauty Culture.
Rain water shampoos
111 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-1345

BRING IT HERE AND LET US WORRY!
BRAKES CARBURETORS IGNITION

J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231

INSURANCE
To Cover Every Need
Let us insure your
Home Automobile
Savings Business
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
W. W. BAKER, President
1322 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

LATCH STRING INN
Famous for fine food and service
MRS. M. R. HILL
Owner-Management
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
Best Tackle Biggest Variety
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

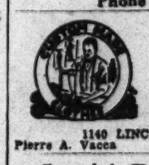
HAMLYN MATTRESS & UPHOLSTERING COMPANY
We Specialize in Boat Work
PHONE 2-4856
1235 N. Miami Avenue

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
EVERGLADES HOTEL BLDG.
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RENT A CAR DRIVE IT YOURSELF
COUTURE'S MOTOR CORP.
latest model cars to rent. Rates from $25 per week up. Every car insured for your protection.
825 Fifth St., Miami Beach, Fla.
Phone 5-3920


PIERRE'S
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
Genuine English Doe Skin
1140 LINCOLN ROAD
Pierre A. Vacca Phone 5-1502

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
NINTH YEAR ON THE BEACH

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

CENTRAL FLORIDA'S SHOPPING CENTER
ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Complete Line of All Nationally Advertised Foods

for Smart "Southland Fashions"
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO FLORIDA

Dine at
The "Marmalade"
at WINTER PARK
A place of distinction

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 S. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Gloria Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Original Designs to fit all head sizes
INEZ THOMAS
2 Washington Street Arcade

Orlando Steam Laundry
FRENCH DRY CLEANERS
RUG CLEANERS
DYERS
"Established Half Century"
47 W. Concord Ave. Orlando, Fla.

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs

Beautician. Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

Exclusive Styles in all the New Spring Models
Specially Priced at
Town & Country Shop
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING

SARASOTA

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Gossard Corsets
at Five Points

Powder Puff Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Waving, Facials
Shampooing Manicuring
12 LORD ARCADE Ph. 2229

Moderne Beauty Shop
extends Cordial Greetings to you for the New Year—1938
The personnel has resolved to give you the same joyous and efficient service, in all branches of Beauty Culture that they have in the past.
215 Main Street Tel. 6546

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

413 MAIN STREET PHONE 6797
The Electric Co.
"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electrical Contracting

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second Street North

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

ROGERS Dry Cleaners
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

Sharron Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Opp. Soreno Hotel 116 First Ave., N. E. St. Petersburg, Fla.

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
122 Fifth St. North
St. Petersburg
The Zotos and other Methods of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service Phone 6996

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH POLAR RED EMBLEM

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Shop at Sears Completely Air-Conditioned in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
900 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Visit the Darling Shop Shoe Department While in WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE INC.
INSURANCE
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
NEW LOCATION
116 Myrtle Street Tel. 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12
Authorized Sales and Service
BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach
Over 20 Years Continuous Service
Tel. 5178

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
Stationers
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
Fried Chicken and Waffles,
Sizzling Steaks Sea Food
Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings
TEL. 7705

Morgan Stationery Co.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

WINTER HAVENS FAVORITE
PUBLIX
FOOD STORE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 6789

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
Echols & Lyle, Inc.
818 N. Highland Ave. HE 0344
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. JA 0546

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 183 PEACHTREE STREET

J.P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANNENBERG'S
Middle Georgia's Largest and Most Complete Department Store
For QUALITY Merchandise at a Reasonable Price
THIRD AT POPLAR, MACON, GA.

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
MACON, GA.

"O.K. Shoe Shop"
First-Class Workmanship
Phone 825 410 Second Street

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Gill's Bread and Banby Bread

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

"SERVICE"
PHIL R. CARLTON
INCORPORATED
REAL ESTATE—RENTS
INSURANCE—BONDING
CARLTON BUILDING
Opposite Courthouse Dial 8157

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 8691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS — Marguerite CHARLET, 8 rue des Pyramides. Ready-made dresses from Frs. 250 up. Haute-Couture models. Speaks English.

CHINA

SHANGHAI

"THE CHINESE JUNK"
Introducing Specialties by Mrs. M. Olsen
SMART, ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN UNDERWEAR IN BEST QUALITY
Chinese silks and satins—
a beautiful assortment
Dresses, Blouses, Jumpers, Smocks
Faggotted and Embroidered in Chinese linens and silks
Oriental Hand Painted Bags in Finest Linens or Brocade
Malacca Cane — Peking Coolie Matting
Peking Costume Jewelry
Hand Embroidered Table Linens
MRS. M. OLSEN
Apartment 607, 6th Floor
"Wayfooong House," 220 Szechuen Road
Shanghai, China Tel. No. 14600

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng
LINENS—COTTONS for Bed, Table and Kitchen

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Kolonialvarer
Elisabeth Petersen
Vesterbrogade 98c. Telef. Vester 8898
PERSIL ATA IMI
RUGA DANOCRISP (Knaekbrod)
GALLE & JENSEN'S CHOCOLADER

"ØBRO"
Parfumerie & Sæbeudsalg
Classensgade 67
Tlf., Øbro. 8660

COPENHAGEN
(Continued)

DET DANSKE CINDERSKOMPAGNI
Vesterbrogade 98
C.10.978 fl. Ledn.
CINDERS — KOKS — KUL
(Coal)

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heins en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

Kermer & Pouwels
(Furniture)
MEUBELMAKERS
STOFFEERDERS
BEHANGERS.
P. C. Hooftstraat 46, Zuid.

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)
Kalverstraat 86-90
Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Plaids—Voetzakken

R. MEES & ZOONEN
Ao 1720
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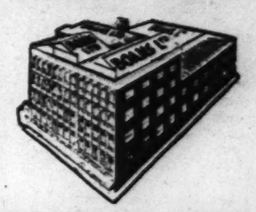
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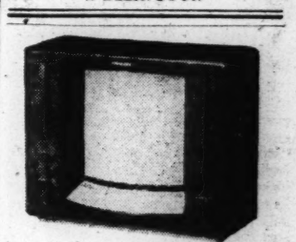
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Colbert-Boyer in 'Tovarich'

Borrowing Trouble (20th-Fox)—The Jones Family series continues its amiable course. This time Mr. Jones becomes "Big Brother" to a town incorrigible who swiftly improves under the Jones influence but whose real elder brother threatens to upset the apple cart by getting in with a gang who rob Mr. Jones's store and subsequently a bank. Everything ends happily, however, with an absurdly impossible auto chase. Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, George Ernest, Marvin Stephens.—Family.

A Damsel in Distress (RKO)—Pandro S. Berman's latest musical film may not have the pepper of Ginger Rogers but it does have Fred Astaire, who is as charming and fleet of foot as ever. P. G. Wodehouse wrote the original story for the amusing screen play about an American dancer who trots down to Totleigh Castle for a bit of sightseeing and to escape female fans, only to find himself the rescuer of beauteous Joan Fontaine. Burns and Allen join Fred in a dance or two besides contributing to the humor department. Reginald Gardiner, Montague Love, Constance Collier, Harry Watson.—Family.

The Jury's Secret (Universal)—A Grade A picture which could easily have been mere Grade B. Wealthy young man, "ghost" editorial writer for a crooked financier, kills his boss and then fights the temptation to flee with the girl he loves and let another man take the punishment. Ted Sloman directs intelligently and the result is swift-paced entertainment. Kent Taylor, Fay Wray, Larry Blake, Nan Grey, Jane Darwell, Fritz Leiber.—Adults and young people.

Lady, Behave (Republic)—This admonition might well have been directed at the producers. Sister of a biganist who has married a wealthy man on a spree poses as the wife until matters can be cleared up. The man's children try to get rid of her at the outset but end up by loving the lady. Sally Eilers, Neil Hamilton, Joseph Schildkraut, Grant Mitchell, Marcia Mae Jones, George Ernest.—Adults.

Non-Stop New York (Gaumont-British)—An amusing melodrama in which a transoceanic plane provides the scene for the climaxes. English chorus girl witnesses a murder in New York and discovers when she gets home that an innocent man is to be executed. Her efforts to tell her story finally land her on the transatlantic plane whose passengers include the murderer, a Scotland Yard inspector, a confidence man and a wretched child violin prodigy who would rather play the saxophone. Far-fetched but entertaining. Anna Lee, John Loder, Francis Sullivan (one of the most villainous-looking villains ever), Frank Cellier, Desmond Tester.—Adults and young people.

Tovarich (Warner Bros.)—There are occasional and justifiable alterations but in the main Director Anatole Litvak and Casey Robinson, the scenarist, have stuck to Robert E. Sherwood's English version of the Jacques Deval original. Performances throughout are first rate and it is a genuinely entertaining film. Claudette Colbert, Charles Boyer, Melville Cooper, Isabel Jeans, Basil Rathbone, Anita Louise, Maurice Murphy.—Adults and young people.

Wells Fargo (Paramount)—Frank Lloyd atones for the shortcomings of "Maid of Salem" with an epic semi-historical film based on one phase of western expansion. Joel McCrea is the brave expressman who knits frontier settlements to the Union with the skein of his rapid delivery service. A misunderstanding with his southern-born wife, resulting in a Confederate raid upon a gold shipment he is convoying, separates them for many years but reunion comes as he is being honored for his lifetime of service. Solidly exciting entertainment. Frances Dee, Bob Burns, Porter Hall, Lloyd Nolan, Ralph Morgan, Mary Nash, Henry O'Neill, John Mack Brown.—Adults and young people.

Wise Girl (RKO)—Completely inconsequential and not very amusing. A rich girl invades Greenwich Village to rescue her nieces from their irresponsible artist uncle. She rescues the nieces and marries the uncle—or what did you expect? Miriam Hopkins, Ray Milland, Walter Abel, Guinn Williams.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "Tales From the Vienna Woods," "100 Men and a Girl," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous."

Adults and Young People: "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth" (mature), "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Wells Fargo."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide is Printed Saturday)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Several readers have asked for more difficult cryptograms. Here is one—not too difficult—from a recent issue of The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League. Asterisks (*) denote proper names:

*EGIKNEO *QGSUVIK GS-XZSUZO ANVZBCV VCDVUNSIZ FKGIK HGAKUZO ENGHEBNO INEV OCEGSA JNSL LZNEV QEZ-IZOGSA ZHZIUEGI OZXZHBQ-JZSU.

Who's Who?

See how quickly you, or someone to whom you may read the biographical sketch given below, can guess the name before the entire sketch is read: He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland. Emigrating from there to the United States with his family, he worked first in a cotton mill, then turned to telegraph and train dispatching. After the Civil War he started in the steel business and from a small start developed his gigantic enterprise. He gave away many millions of dollars for scientific research, and built more than 2500 libraries in the United States and England. Who was he?

Letter Changing

How many readers can cut down the number of moves in the following change shared by a Cleveland reader? WARM to GLOW in 9 moves—or fewer.

How Long Is the Track?

If a car starts at the top of a hill and runs down an inclined track 2 feet the first second, 5 feet the next second, 10 feet the next, and so on, and reaches the bottom in 12 seconds, how long is the track?

A Few "Ology's"

Can you correctly identify the "ology's" given below, as indicated by the example checked?

1	zoology	language	
2	archaeology	heat	
3	geology	animals	✓
4	philology	time recording	
5	nomology	stamp collecting	
6	thermology	religion	
7	technology	the earth	
8	horology	antiquities	
9	theology	useful arts	
10	timbrology	law	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

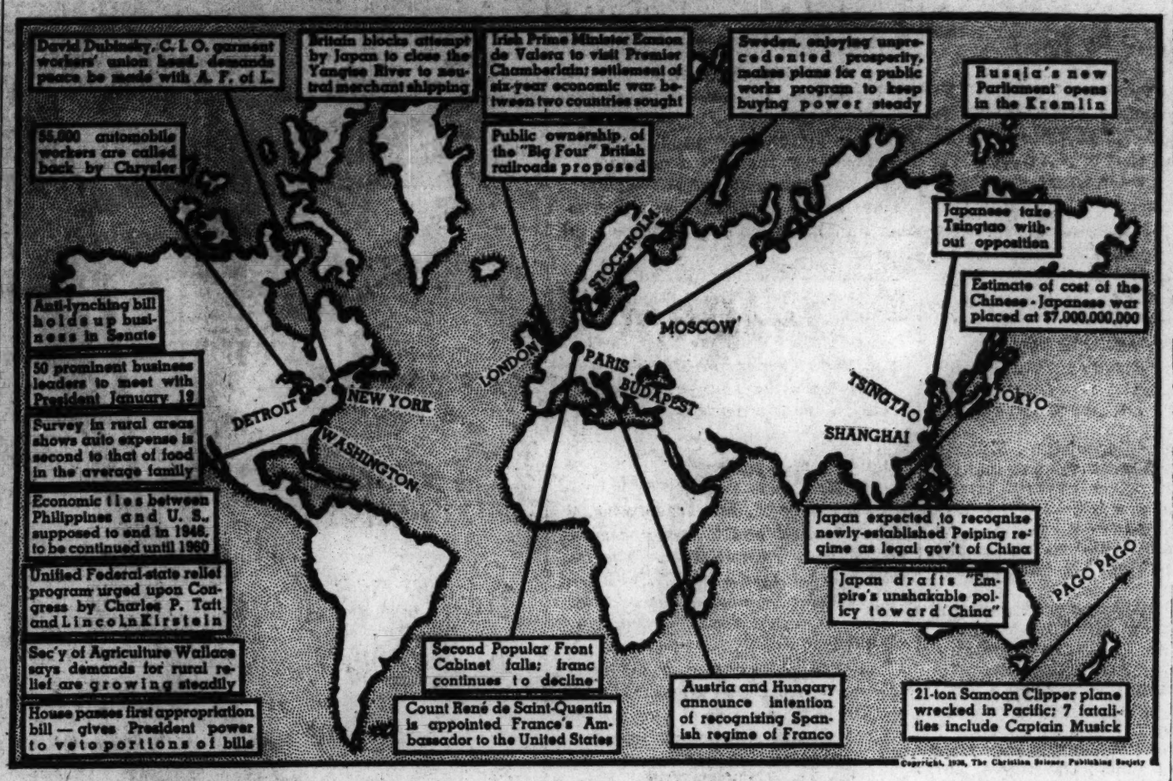
Stewart-Warnerite: What men call firmness in themselves they call contrariness in others.

Des Moines Register: In a Chicago suburban court an accused outlined his defense in a home-made poem. However, two wfongs don't make a right.

Milwaukee Journal: A missing dog returned to its Indiana home carrying a paper in which its loss was advertised. And yet the White House belittles the power of the press!

Atlanta Journal: It is wondered why the Government is withdrawing $2 bills from circulation—just at a time when a $2 bill comes in so handy for buying a dollar's worth of almost anything.

World News of the Week at a Glance


David Dubinsky, C.I.O. garment workers' union head, demands peace be made with A. F. of L.
Britain blocks attempt by Japan to close the Yangtse River to neutral merchant shipping
Irish Prime Minister Eamon de Valera to visit Premier Chamberlain; settlement of six-year economic war between two countries sought
Sweden, enjoying unprecedented prosperity, makes plans for a public works program to keep buying power steady
Russia's new Parliament opens in the Kremlin
55,000 automobile workers are called back by Chrysler
Public ownership of the "Big Four" British railroads proposed
Japanese take Tsingtao without opposition
Anti-lynching bill holds up business in Senate
Estimate of cost of the Chinese-Japanese war placed at $7,000,000,000
50 prominent business leaders to meet with President January 19
Survey in rural areas shows auto expense is second to that of food in the average family
Economic ties between Philippines and U. S., supposed to end in 1946, to be continued until 1960
Unified Federal-state relief program urged upon Congress by Charles P. Taft and Lincoln Kirstein
Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace says demands for rural relief are growing steadily
House passes first appropriation bill — gives President power to veto portions of bills
Second Popular Front Cabinet falls; franc continues to decline
Count René de Saint-Quentin is appointed France's Ambassador to the United States
Austria and Hungary announce intention of recognizing Spanish regime of Franco
Japan expected to recognize newly-established Peiping regime as legal gov't of China
Japan drafts "Empire's unshakable policy toward China"
21-ton Samoan Clipper plane wrecked in Pacific; 7 fatalities include Captain Musick
LONDON
PARIS
BUDAPEST
STOCKHOLM
MOSCOW
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
TSINGTAO
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
PAGO PAGO

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Tourist Guides

Every community, no matter how small, has its points of interest and unusual sights; but seldom does such a town make a business of publicizing these for the benefit of visitors and tourists.

Taking advantage of this fact, a man on the Pacific Coast makes a business of preparing inexpensive leaflets for various towns which he visits, describing things of peculiar interest to each section (even distinguished characters in the community) and giving explicit directions as a guide to tourists.

He finances these tourist guides by selling advertising to merchants, service stations, and restaurants, or in some instances, with contributions from the local chamber of commerce. Generous supplies of the leaflet are then left at points of vantage, for free distribution.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

In Lighter Vein

Too Good to Keep

"How many of your girl friends are in on our little secret?"

"Six, all told."

"They would!"

The Office Boy Says

"The person who hasn't a leg to stand on is usually the one who does the most kicking."

Shame!

The immigrant had finished his first month on a Canadian farm. "I'm quittin', boss," he said. "You promised me a steady job."

"Well, it is a steady job, isn't it?" said the farmer.

"No," replied the man, with a wan smile, "there's at least three hours in the middle of the night when I've nothing to do."—Montreal Star.

Aha!

"My brother certainly made his mark in the world."

"Mine couldn't write either."

Little Ones

"What is the chief river of Egypt?"

"The Nile," answered Rebecca, brightly.

"That's right," said the teacher. "And what are its tributaries?"

"The juveniles," answered Rebecca.—Vancouver Sun.

With the Tide

The football match was being played in torrents of rain. The teams were ankle deep in mud.

At the interval the home players were two goals down. Everything seemed to be going against them.

"Come on, boys!" shouted one of the crowd. "The tide's with you now!"—Vancouver Sun.

—Sydney Bulletin

"No, dear, mumsie wants to go this way!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Toy Doctor

Algonac, Mich.

In a garage workshop on Pointe Du Chene, island section of Algonac, Dr. Walter L. Black, retired dentist, puts in practically his full time repairing toys. Almost every conceivable plaything may be found in his collection—at least just before Christmas.

For 30 years now, Dr. Black has made it his spare-time job to repair all the broken and used toys he could gather up, and at Christmas time to distribute them through organizations which minister to the needs of the less fortunate.

Dr. Black retired from his practice in 1930 and moved from Detroit to Algonac, and since that time has devoted all his spare time to this helpful vocation. "I have had more enjoyment out of my hobby of repairing toys than anything else I have ever done," says Dr. Black. "The faces of the youngsters when they open their packages to find the toys, more than makes up for the tedious job of repair work."

With the co-operation of the American Legion, 1937's accumulation was distributed to more than 250 children in Algonac on Christmas morning.

Look Ahead

Do not waste time by continually going back to measure the ground you have traveled over.—Faber.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Affluence—*Af'-lu-ense* (*a* short, *u* as in unite, *e* as in silent).

The Latin *ad* and *fluere* combine to mean "to flow to"; therefore there is in "affluence" the idea of a constant and fresh supply, one which is not hoarded but goes on and on bringing happiness to others.

We should not be justified in calling a miser affluent, no matter how much money he possessed; but the word might well be applied to the generous sharer of his means.

"Affluence," then, suggests generous giving as well as plenteous possessing.

Assimilate—*A-sim'-ih-late* (first *a* clipped-short, first *i* short, second clipped-short, second *a* long).

When we assimilate food (Latin *similis*, "like," and *ad*, "to") it is made like us; that is, it becomes a very part of our bodily existence. On the other hand, when we assimilate an ideal, we become like it. Thus, the assimilation of material things tends only toward materiality; whereas the assimilation of spiritual things leads us toward spirituality.

Bigotry—*Big'-ut-rih*.

The origin of this term is uncertain; but we have a valuable clue dating back to 1598, when Speght defined "begin, bigot" as a "superstitious hypocrit." Thus we see that our word "bigot" was probably an outgrowth of *beguin*, which was applied to certain religious devotees.

Webster's definition is interesting: "obstinate and unreasoning attachment to one's own belief and opinions, with intolerance of beliefs opposed to them."

Blasphemeth (Matt. 9:3)—Unlike "blasphemous," which is accented on the first syllable, the verb "blaspheme" is accented on the second.

The word here renders the Greek *blasphemeo*, "vilify; speak with impious irreverence." (Incidentally, our "blame" and "blaspheme" are derived from the same root, a fact which may cause one who blames his fellow being to pause and consider if he be blaspheming.)

Contaminate — *Kon-tam'-ih-nate* (*o* and *i* clipped-short, first *a* short, second long).

It is significant that both "contagious" and "contaminate" are from the same Latin roots: *cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch." A so-called contagious disease is one which is said to be communicable by contact—touching; and by the same reasoning, we note that that which is true cannot be contaminated by error, because the two do not touch.

Incidentally, the Latin *contaminare* meant "to defile"; and our word "contaminate" is used in the sense of "to make inferior or impure by mixture or contact."

Correlated—When we inquired of the publishers of Webster's if they were sure of their pronunciation of this word (with short *o*), they replied: "'Correlated' is now generally pronounced *kor'-re-late-ed*" (*o* circumflex as in orb, first *e* as in create, *a* as in ace, second *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

"Correlate" is evidently a coined word, using the Latin roots *cum*, "together, with," and *relatum*, a verbal noun from *referre*, "to relate." Its significance is "to have mutual relations; to be intimately connected with." Hence, things which are correlated have a necessarily mutual dependence. For example, two correlated ideas are so closely related that the thought of one cannot exist without involving the other; as, "parent" and "child," "cause" and "effect," "mind" and "idea."

Counterpoise — *Koun'-ter-poiz* (secondary stress on third syllable).

A counterpoise (Latin *contra*, "against," and *pensare*, "to weigh") is perhaps best described as a counterweight; that is, a weight acting against another—as a weight placed in one scale pan to balance something in the other. So-called powers or forces also may figuratively be designated "counterpoises," provided they are equivalents.

Ethical — *Eth'-ih-kal* (*e* and *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

"Ethical" is an adjective conforming to "ethics" (Greek *ethos*, "custom, moral nature"), which may be defined as "the science of right conduct and character; the department of study concerned with the fundamentals of duty and obligation." Whatever may be described as ethical has a moral motive or character, or it may involve moral duties or conduct—demonstrating precepts of morality.

Hygiene—Preferably two syllables.

Incensed (Is. 45:24)—The verb in the sense, as here, of "excite" or "incite" is accented on the second syllable, *in-senst'* (vowels short).

Invincible — *In-vin'-sih-bl* (first two *i's* short, third clipped-short).

This word, derived from a combination of Latin *in*, "not," and *vincere*, "to conquer," is a powerful one and expresses the thought of "incapable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued." Whatever is invincible stands immovable and invulnerable, nullifying all attacks.

Lees (Is. 25:5)—*Leez*. Translates Hebrew *shemer*, "settling, dregs."

Necessarily, temporarily—Principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

Sinai—Preferably *Si'-ni*.

Suppositious — *Suh-poz-ih-tish'-us* (secondary stress on second syllable). Discriminate between this word and "suppositious," which is pronounced *sup-o-zish'-us* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Truth, iniquity (Deut. 32:4)—The Hebrew word *emunah*, translated "truth" in "a God of truth and without iniquity," means literally "firmness, steadfastness, stability; as well as faithfulness and truth" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 53).

The noun *avel*, translated "iniquity," has the literal sense of "deviation, crookedness," and so "injustice, unrighteousness."

Bible Facts

Prepared for *The Christian Science Monitor* by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Phylacteries

In the famous indictment of the Scribes and the Pharisees, in the twenty-third chapter of Matthew, Christ Jesus points out how "all their works they do for to be seen of men"; and as an illustration of this he adds, "They make broad their phylacteries" (verse 5).

The Greek term rendered "phylactery" means literally "a means of preservation"; but there is some uncertainty as to whether the thought implied was that they would preserve the wearer from harm, or that, by wearing them, he preserved or obeyed the law. The phylacteries have been described as "two leather pouches each fastened to a band and by the band attached to the worshipper's person."

It was customary to have within the pouches copies of the four texts on which the practice was based (Ex. 13:9; Ex. 13:16; Deut. 6:8; and Deut. 11:18). One pouch was worn between the eyes and the other on the left arm.

Quotation for Today

CHOOSE the best way of life, and habit will soon make it pleasant for you.—Pythagoras.

Daily Anecdote

Improving His Time

Theodore Roosevelt possessed a passion for study and believed that one was never too old to acquire new knowledge.

Shortly after he became Vice-President he went to Justice White of the United States Supreme Court and said, "As you know, the duties of my office will afford me much leisure. Now I do not wish to spend this leisure in idleness, but in learning something new. Do you think it would be proper if I attended one of the Washington universities and studied law?"

Justice White replied that such a course for the Vice-President of the United States would not be dignified, but suggested an alternative. He would give the Vice-President some law books for study and once a week quiz him.

Mr. Roosevelt accepted the suggestion, but the assassination of President McKinley cut short its execution.

Be an Ergophile

The test of a vocation is the love of the drudgery it involves.—Logan Pearsall Smith.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Richard Pintsch invented gaseous substance which lighted railroad cars during many years preceding electric development.

Who's Who: Andrew Carnegie.

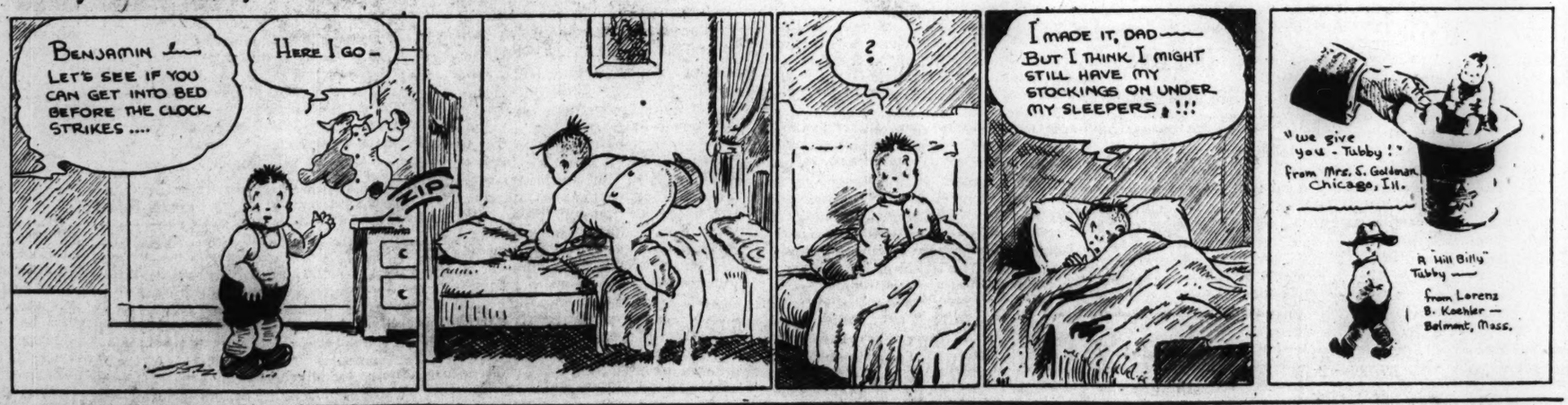
Letter Changing: Warm, farm, fare, fore, fort, foot, soot, slot, slow, glow.

How Long Is the Track: 288 feet.

A Few "Ology's": Zoology—animals; archaeology—antiquities; geology—the earth; philology—language; nomology—law; thermology—heat; technology—useful arts; horology—time recording; cartology—maps; timbrology—stamp collecting.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Early to Bed*

By Le Pelley


BENJAMIN — LET'S SEE IF YOU CAN GET INTO BED BEFORE THE CLOCK STRIKES ....
HERE I GO—
ZIP
?
I MADE IT, DAD — BUT I THINK I MIGHT STILL HAVE MY STOCKINGS ON UNDER MY SLEEPERS ! !!
"we give you - Tubby!" From Mrs. S. Goldman Chicago, Ill.
A "Hill Billy" Tubby — from Lorenz B. Koehler — Belmont, Mass.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Food and Shelter for the Wooga Bird*

By The Hagers

THE WOOGA BIRD LOOKED VERY COLD. WITH SIGNS AND CHIRPS, HE FINALLY TOLD
HOW FROM HIS HOME HE'D VENTURED FORTH. A GALE CAUGHT HIM AND SWEPT HIM NORTH.
MY CHIMNEY HE HAD CHANCED TO SPOT, AND SAT THEREON AS IT WAS HOT.
"YOU'RE HUNGRY TOO," I QUACKED. "INDEED A COCOANUT IS WHAT YOU NEED."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bonnet and/or Blum

"THEN spoke the kind-eyed Blum in quiet tones: 'Who shall be first in France is not the question.' And Bonnet, sensing well that it was so, and that his erstwhile chief had put his own second to the long-besieged prestige of France, was moved to answer: 'I remember well, the days I served you in far Washington; Ambassador to those United States, but you the head of all. Strange how the times decree that I should come to you today to plead that you now follow me—I as your chief. And yet you understand!"

Some such happy ending as that, Homer might have contrived, had he the literary skill of the 1938 editorial writer, for the political crisis in France. At any rate, the situation brims with that human interest element which Homer could have dithyrambed into a sequel to the Odyssey and Iliad, and without having to omit mention of Paris.

But the Paris in this case is a Paris to which reports of spreading labor troubles are following fast after the fall of the Chautemps Government. It is a Paris aware of the fact that the choice of possible premiers, short of a new election, narrows down almost inexorably to M. Bonnet, Finance Minister in the Cabinet which has just fallen, and M. Blum, Premier in the Government that went before it.

And of course it is not at all certain that M. Blum will "understand." Though he and the Finance Minister were not personally at odds over the question of "liberty of the exchanges," M. Blum could hardly have approved of M. Bonnet's willingness to jeopardize the entire Popular Front movement over the issue. It is likely that short of an election no government can represent as much of France as did those built on the Popular Front base.

Meanwhile Paris feels the need of quick action to restore political order not only for domestic reasons but because of the rivalry for influence in which she is now engaged in Central Europe. Her prestige among her allies there can be allowed to wane no further.

And here is where M. Bonnet may persuade M. Blum to understand. France's political influence among the smaller states to the east has usually been bolstered by the French ability to lend money. The French ability to lend money now depends on solving the financial problems which led to the crack-up of the Chautemps ship.

This solution must depend in part on reassuring all shades of French opinion that their rights will be respected—which is to say on the taking of a middle road. It depends in part also on the ability of France to obtain financial support from Britain and the United States, her partners in the tripartite monetary agreement. A Bonnet-Blum coalition might accomplish that and at the same time make certain for the workers that the new government would not be without concern for their interests.

Soldiers or Salesmen?

SLOWING up of the Italo-American negotiations toward a new trade agreement brings forcibly to attention the choice of methods by which nations may attempt to expand their markets.

One method is that being pursued by the American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull. The other is that risked by Italy in Africa. Secretary Hull's method is to negotiate agreements under which all nations can share in the use and expansion of the world's markets. The Italian method in Africa was to grab a market and then attempt to hold on to it by political rather than economic means.

That this method actually is inimical to the trade interests of the conqueror is illustrated by the fact that the Italian Government probably would see its way clear to accept a trade agreement which did not include recognition of the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia also.

For Italy stands, by virtue of the Hull program, on the threshold of a ready-made prosperous American market for Italian products. But latest reports from Rome indicate she might turn away from that market for reasons which affect war-ruined wilds in Africa, where no comparable market for Italian goods can be developed for many years.

After all, many of the potential customers in Italy's Ethiopian market have yet to be subdued by soldiers before salesmen can persuade them to buy. That is not an economic process. The customer's purse opens more quickly to the agent who comes peaceably bearing useful things at a reasonable price than to the conqueror who must demand not only his customer's money in return for the goods delivered but also the surrender of his customer's liberty and his loyalty to race and nation.

The American State Department has denied earlier reports that a trade agreement has been blocked by the question of implicit recognition of Italy's Ethiopian conquest. That question has not yet arisen, it is pointed out. But Rome dispatches do not deny that it may. It seems that if you embark on a policy of grab, you may have no choice but to continue a policy of grab—even when a better way out is offered by a system of co-operation whose economic benefits to its participants are being proved by statistics.

"Not Quite So Loud"

MR. JUSTICE VAN DEVANTER, of the Federal Judiciary and lately of the Supreme Court, has made a contribution other than that of pioneering in a tradition under which Supreme Court Justices can retire with dignity and still enjoy the folds of the judicial robe. Mr. Justice Van Devanter was trying a case in New York. On his first day in court, Samuel Leibowitz, the famous criminal lawyer, was thundering forth some vehement protest against the iniquities of opposing counsel. Mr. Justice Van Devanter mildly remarked:

"All right, but don't be quite so loud about it."

There *was* an obiter dictum. What a responsive chord it must strike in many a patient heart, in these days of hurly-burly. We live in a world in which civilized mankind might well rise up in all its venerable judicial wisdom and quietly say: "All right, but don't be quite so loud about it."

For what stridencies ring out today! Not just noise, but noisy thinking. Not mere sound, but sound and fury—signifying very little. Blatant confusion like the sounds that a radio makes when a child twirls the dial to and fro across a dozen squawking stations.

Statesmen are too noisy; the age's machines are too noisy; the newspapers and the radio are too noisy; just folks are too noisy. The times are noisy.

But machines are not all noise; statecraft is not all bombast; wisdom is an eternal truth and there is a still, small voice. And there is the patience that can reduce a crowded, curious courtroom and an obstreperous lawyer to tranquillity by softly admitting the right and rebuking the vociferousness as he says: "All right, but don't be quite so loud about it."

Wage Bill Re-enters

DECISION of the labor committee in the House of Representatives to report again the bill for federal regulation of minimum wages and maximum hours follows a week or more of developments which visibly enhance the prospects for passage of a labor standards bill.

Following President Roosevelt's reiteration in his annual message of his interest in obtaining this legislation, there were intimations too that farm legislation might not fare so well if rural votes continued to go against the wage measure. But the turning point seems to have come, whether validly or not, with the victory of Lister Hill in the Alabama primary to fill the unexpired term as senator from that state.

Mr. Hill as a member of the House of Representatives had supported the wage-hour bill; his opponent, former Senator Thomas Heflin, attacked it. The vote may have turned in large part on personal considerations but it was widely heralded as a referendum on the bill. The southern governors conference shortly afterward indorsed "the principle of establishing 'a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours.'" Meanwhile, some canvasses of opinion had indicated that popular or rank-and-file support for the proposition is greater than might have been supposed from the critical attitude of labor union officials.

If the bill now to be submitted by the labor committee follows the lines of that which it offered at the special session, providing a single administrator and local boards instead of a discretionary national board, it will be somewhat more acceptable to the American Federation of Labor than the bill passed by the Senate last summer. Yet the work of the conference committee would be simplified if the lower branch should accept the Senate bill, and there are some things to be said for the discretionary administrative board.

It is of major importance under either plan to define as specifically as possible the criteria by which the wage and hour authority is to determine the working standards within its jurisdiction. If the bill can be improved in this respect over former drafts, very well. It certainly ought to be understood by those who are to administer the measure and by the country at large that putting a floor under wages does not mean an effort by legislation to raise all wages nor an intent to place that floor so high that it will level other wages down to it.

The purpose which has enlisted this wide support is an effort to protect that small and most unprotected group at the very bottom of the wage scale. The success of any such experiment will be measured largely by the degree in which it sticks to this purpose.

Checking Bootleggers

DESPITE that State's prohibition laws, individuals in Tennessee last year contributed $53,000 in liquor taxes to the Federal Government. "These," remarks the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, "were paid by bootleggers, wildcat distillers, and others who have no hesitancy in violating the State laws but who do not want to run afoul of Uncle Sam." Which leads to the question:

Why should not Congress enact a law forbidding federal licenses, so-called, to anyone who has not first been licensed by the State to do business as a liquor dealer or manufacturer?

War on Two Fronts

Book News of the Day

NEWSPAPER men will tell you that Herbert L. Matthews is a "good reporter." It is a phrase not to be taken lightly. For with all the things that news men say about one another, there is, perhaps, no higher compliment than that one of their fellows is unceasing and honest in his search for the facts.

Mr. Matthews's correspondence to the New York Times from Ethiopia and Spain has ranked with the best of war reporting. TWO WARS AND MORE TO COME (New York: Carrick and Evans, $2.50) is the swift-reading story of his experiences on those two fronts.

* * *

But one must understand, in turning to Mr. Matthews's pages, that he likes his wars. He is against war on principle. He grieves over what it does to combatants and to non-combatants. The fact that the campaigns he has witnessed appear a possible prelude to more serious conflicts is, to him, most regrettable. But these considerations do not decrease the stimulation he feels from camp life on the march, from the adventure, danger, and the companionship of men-in-arms.

Mr. Matthews is somewhat amused by the accusations of partisanship that have been leveled against him. During the Ethiopian campaign—having been cited by the Italians for "very particular gifts of serenity and firmness in the face of peril"—he was accused of being in the pay of Rome. During the Spanish conflict, he had been accused of being in the pay of Moscow. Clearly, the two charges cancel each other out.

* * *

What actually happened was that his concept of governmental philosophies was evolving. And it is a tribute to his journalistic integrity that he admits it willingly.

Having had a grandstand seat in observing the theories in practice, Mr. Matthews is not too sanguine about the future. His title is—as rarely happens these days—something that was written not by his publisher, but by himself. Yet in documentation of his "more to come" war prediction, Mr. Matthews adds neither new facts nor logic. And admittedly, his pursuits have been such as to keep him somewhat unfamiliar with whatever factors might weight the balance toward a more pacific world.

Gx.

Fortunately He Has Big Ears

"BUSINESS WANTS TO GO AHEAD BUT THERE'S TOO MUCH UNCERTAINTY"
"BUSINESS IS ON STRIKE!"
"MORE CONFIDENCE IS NEEDED"
"SPEND MORE!"
"LEAVE BUSINESS ALONE"
"HELP THE RAILROADS"
"UTILITY EXPANSION IS BEING HELD UP BY THREAT OF GOVERNMENT COMPETITION"
"SPEND LESS!"
"MONOPOLY IS THE TROUBLE"
"REVISE THE SURPLUS AND CAPITAL GAINS TAXES"
"DO SOMETHING"
"TOO MUCH GOVERNMENT INTEFERENCE!"
ADMINISTRATION

Sharp as a Razor

NO ONE in 1912 imagined that a day would come when men would be performing an age-old ritual by buzzing off their whiskers with an electric mowing machine.

Perhaps in no field which touches every man intimately has there been a greater revolution in twenty-five years than in the daily rite of shaving. Razors, of course, are an old story. No one knows how far back they go into the dawn of the race, but it is known that the ancient Greeks, Romans and Egyptians scraped off their beards, and razors are mentioned frequently in the Bible. But from the rise of the Steel Age to a few short years ago the standard implement for shaving was a delicate and finely tempered steel blade, as long as a man's hand and capable, when properly sharpened, of almost splitting the proverbial hair.

Use of this sharp implement was an art which the novice had to learn with quaking hands. Any man who was a small boy before the World War can remember how he watched with awe the Sunday morning shaving performance of his father and longed for that dreaded day when he must learn to glide such a weapon over his face.

* * *

Of preparation there was much. First came the stropping—the deft flicking back and forth of the blade against the smooth and well-oiled surface of finely tanned leather. Perhaps before this the blade had been stroked gently a few times against an oiled abrasive hone. In any event, if the man knew his business, the blade soon became sharp and if it passed the test—the severing of a hair on the arm without pull—it was ready for use.

The World War has been accused of many things, and it probably is guilty of most of them. Of one, that it marked the decline of the straight razor and the rise of the safety, there can be no doubt. The United States army, navy and marine corps were its agents. The army was loyal to the straight razor as late as 1916. In those days it was customary—and perhaps it still is—for each soldier on enlistment to be handed a personal kit done up in a shoe box. It contained, among other things, a comb, a "housewife," or sewing kit for buttons and such emergency man-made repairs, a shaving brush and a straight razor. I know, for just such a kit was issued to me when as a seventeen-year-old I enlisted for National Guard service on the Mexican border at Nogales, Ariz. But in 1917, when I enlisted for the World War—I had been discharged from border service—my new kit contained a safety razor. So did every other soldier's, as far as I know. And that popularized the safety.

Prior to that the safety was largely for the shaving dilettante, the well-to-do. It was of silver, as I recall, and cost $5. The blades were ten cents apiece or more. It was beyond the reach and desire of the average man.

* * *

But for the war the safety razor doffed its high hat and put on prosaic khaki, dropping its price and its expensive plating at the same time. Now nickel-plated, it came in a cheap steel case, painted khaki color. The lid of the case contained a steel mirror which was supposed to be good for stopping bullets as well as to mirror the face for shaving purposes. It probably was better as a bullet stopper.

And so the safety went to war, and it did its bit in keeping the American Army tiptop. For reasons of morale there was an order that every soldier must shave every day, even in the trenches. The safety razor made it a quick and easy chore.

When the soldiers came home their razors came with them—a whole generation lost forever to the straight razor and knowing only the hoe-type safety. The price of safeties began to drop until today you can buy a glittering gold-plated one for sixty-nine cents, with five blades and perhaps a bird-cage thrown in. Blades are everywhere, in endless variety; you can buy them in the five-and-ten for as low as two cents apiece. And thus was the first great turning point in whisker history reached in a few short years.

Now, just as the straight razor was outmoded by the safety, so is the safety being crowded out by the new electric shaver. The machine age marches on, mowing down the bristles in its path.

C. L. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Labor's Responsibility

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THE desire to determine the moral and legal responsibility of labor unions and the individual members of such organizations in contractual relations with employing industries, it is interesting to analyze two contrasting items in a single day's news. Speaking before members and guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce a day or two ago, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, quite eloquently proclaimed the legal as well as the moral responsibility of labor unions and labor union members, and asserted their consistent good faith in fulfilling working agreements with employers. His plea was in opposition to what seems to be a growing popular demand, now that the policy of collective bargaining is recognized and established by law, that the legal responsibility of such unions be more definitely fixed by requiring their incorporation under state or federal statutes.

It will be quite generally agreed that employers will support Mr. Green's view that labor unions affiliated with the organization which he represents do respect and abide by their contractual agreements. Both Mr. Green and his predecessor, Samuel Gompers, have inspired and demanded such responsibility. But even the president of the A. F. of L. is bound to admit, as he regretfully admitted in his Boston address, that not all of labor is embraced under the protecting and considerate aegis of his organization. He denounced the dissenting minority composed of those led by the captain of a considerable faction without, however, challenging any person by name.

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Mr. Green would have been more convincing and far more persuasive had he admitted, in the presence of friendly auditors, the wisdom, if not the actual necessity, of providing for the use of employers a legal weapon to be used, in case of necessity, against those of whatever creed, faction or persuasion in the ranks of so-called organized labor whenever a right of action in tort or on contract shall arise or exist. Mr. Green admits that labor, much against its wishes, is in bad company. He acknowledges the predatory and selfish ambitions of those opposing leaders whose efforts he would discourage and whose aims he denounces.

Why, then, if the American Federation of Labor does not fear for itself or for its individual members the reprisals which might be possible were labor unions made responsible under the law, does it rather unconvincingly insist that moral responsibility, and not actual legal responsibility, insures the protection of equal rights to all employees and all labor alike? The defeat and confusion of the arch foe of the American Federation of Labor would, it seems, be more surely realized by charging it with legal responsibility under the law than by the wordy denunciations which are now the chief weapons used against it.

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In the Federal Court in the Western District of Illinois on the very day Mr. Green was speaking in Boston, Judge Fred L. Wham, presiding, ordered sixty-six members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America and seven locals of the union to pay $117,000 as damages assessed for causing a long strike at the works of a coal-mining company. The attorney-spokesman for the union was quick to declare that the verdict affects every laboring man in the United States because "it is a direct blow at his right to strike." But Judge Wham puts a different construction on it. He says: "No one questions that employees have the right to strike or quit work at any time. But labor unions, officers of labor unions, and other sympathizers, who, during the progress of a strike, enter into a conspiracy to inflict violent injury upon an employer or upon his property or business and in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy do, by violent and other unlawful conduct, inflict injury upon the property or business of such employer, or by such unlawful means do obstruct its business or prevent it from conducting its business, are each liable to respond to damages for such loss or injury so inflicted."

There is a plain legal interpretation of the law in an action in tort, not on contract. The remedy of the aggrieved employing company, itself a responsible entity because its corporate existence is established by law, against perhaps irresponsible individual tort-feasors and against labor unions, officers of labor unions and other sympathizers, even when established by decree of court, is uncertain, intangible and remote.

Sometime, it may be, the realization will be gained that it is unreasonable to insist that the actual responsibility of a contracting group of individuals can be determined, when their right under the law is established, solely upon the basis of moral responsibility proclaimed by those in positions of leadership.

The Wide Horizon

Economic Opportunities for the League of Nations

By Peter Savary

GENEVA

ARE hard economics going to help the League to achieve that much-needed universality for which it was originally designed? Will the expectation of another major world slump lurking behind the present armaments program expedite bridge building between Geneva and the Rome-Berlin sphere?

These questions are prompted here by many new international trends—emphasis on the economic approach to world problems, the League's increasing usefulness in the technical sphere, realization that rejuvenation of world trade awaits primarily on political appeasement, and, finally, the publication of fact-finding reports on nutrition and raw materials.

The proposed palliatives are still many and disagreement wide. All the experts recognize, however, that lasting prosperity cannot be achieved until confidence returns. Despite marked recovery, it is as if an inexorable moral law were compelling the world to quit aggressive nationalism if it would be poverty-free. Thanks to the League's steady spade work it is now known beyond all possibility of doubt that Germany's difficulty in obtaining raw materials is almost wholly due to her inability to pay for them. National Socialist belief in the necessity for guns rather than butter is in fact the root cause. The three great democracies—United States, Britain, France—possess considerable economic advantages. What if they offered, in return for genuine political co-operation, to share them with others less fortunate? After the prophet Elisha had spared and fed the marauding Syrian bands he had captured the inspired record states that they "came no more into the land of Israel."

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Under the present National Socialist policy of economic self-sufficiency it is claimed that about two German farmers have to try to feed about seven non-farmers. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the reverse is the case, as the Führer never tires of pointing out. Thus the need for bread tends to exacerbate National Socialist foreign policy, while an impoverished Reich is a drag on the world's economy. But the repeated failures of succeeding economic conferences suggest that to wait for another Jericho to bring down the universal tariff towers might be to wait for the moon.

Yet there remains a growing belief that the economic impoverishment of some nations is the basic cause of much of the present political tension in Europe and that some form of economic appeasement may perhaps be the quickest road to peace. In this connection, an extraordinarily interesting proposal has recently been made here by Mr. F. L. McDougall, the Australian member of the League's Economic Committee. Briefly, it is that a bold attempt should be made, at first principally by the three great democracies, to raise still further their standard of living. They should in fact demonstrate that they can achieve for their peoples greater comfort and well-being than either the Fascist or Communist States. The majority of the European nations could then be expected to rally to them and the Fascist States presented with an attractive alternative to preparations for war.

Mr. McDougall's memorandum on "Economic Appeasement" has been relegated by the Economic Committee to the very end of its September report. There it appears as an annex, in the smallest of type, perhaps because it is too frank. Boldly, it demands the fashioning of a new economic order. The masses, it declares, are coming to realize that "poverty in plenty" is not inevitable. The recent French and American elections show that this realization is gathering force. So governmental action is being demanded to improve the lot of the less fortunate classes.

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The deplorably low standard of a large part of the peasant population of Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Yugoslavia and others provides a seed-bed for Communist or Fascist propaganda. In large parts of Asia the masses are reported by the League's Nutrition Committee to be habitually undernourished. So Mr. McDougall holds that no single move is more likely to assist economic appeasement than the wide adoption of nutrition policies.

The fundamental problem is still how to increase purchasing power. Three possible methods are suggested. First, the International Labor Office method, by which wages and conditions of labor are governed by world agreement—by an institution much strengthened through American accession. Second, increased social services. Third, cheapening the retail price of food and other commodities. Anglo-American commercial understanding is another prerequisite. And there should be a fundamental solution of the colonial problem along the lines of "Trusteeship" and the "Open Door."

If the Governments that compose the League were to cultivate anew the habit of turning to it for help and advice on economic and social questions, it may well be that the prestige lost on the Manchurian plains and the Amharic highlands might be regained on a firmer and more universal basis.